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U.S. POSITION AT START TALKS CRITICIZED

LD092053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1851 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Rowny, the head of the American delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments (START), made on Thursday a demagogical statement regarding the fact that no date has been set for the resumption of these talks in view of the change in the overall strategic situation in connection with the beginning of deployment of the new American missiles in Europe. Gambling on the great importance that world public opinion attributes to the START talks, the U.S. representative was suddenly ablaze with irrepressible desire and readiness "to continue in the usual scheme" the discussion -- fruitless due to the American side -- and expressed "regret" that now the United States does not know when the talks will resume. The "talks in the usual scheme" he mentions, talks that Washington is so zealously eager about today, in reality represent tactics of constant delays and the creation by Washington of a dead-end situation by trying to impose on the Soviet Union unilateral disarmament while at the same time beginning work on programs for a buildup of the new U.S. strategic armaments.

It is well known that the equilibrium between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of strategic armaments was carefully verified as a result of the talks on the preparation of the SALT II treaty, which lasted almost 7 years, and confirmed by the heads of state at the signing of this treaty. However, the United States refused to ratify this treaty and in practice derailed SALT II. It does not come amiss to recall that for 1 and 1/2 years after settling in at the White House the present administration, using all kinds of pretexts, avoided talks with the Soviet Union altogether. At the same time the Reagan government launched an unprecedented program for the creation of a new generation of strategic armaments. In going to Geneva for talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, under pressure from public opinion, the Reagan team at the same time, as if in mockery of public opinion, embarked on the organization of the production of MX first-strike ballistic missiles, the Midgetman, the Trident-II ballistic missiles to be deployed on submarines, B-1 and stealth bombers, and cruise missiles for basing in the air, at sea, and on the ground. In the process, Defense Secretary Weinberger stated, without any beating about the bush, that these programs for the build-up of strategic armaments will be implemented regardless of whether the United States reaches agreement with the USSR or not.

In parallel with the stepping-up of its strategic arms, the United States has not abandoned its attempts to foist upon the USSR unilateral disarmament through the elimination of basic components of our strategic nuclear forces-land-based missiles. This is how the U.S. "negotiations on the usual shceme" looked in practice. Of course the USSR cannot and will not accept such an agreement that restricts the interests of its security.

In its talks with the United States on START, the USSR proposed that restrictions and cut-backs should apply summarily to all strategic arms -- delivery-vehicles and warheads -- and not to individual, arbitrarily-selected forms of them, which is what Washington is doing. Now the Reagan administration is again hastening to play to the gallery, and turning everything upside down.

It asserts, for instance, that the USSR is allegedly pursuing "terror tactics" by warning the world public of the danger flowing from the adventurist, militarist Reagan course. No, that is not terror or intimidation, but rather a tocsin announcing where the real threat to peace emanates from.

'Led to Stalemate'

LD091743 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have ended the fifth round of their talks in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic arms. Here is a commentary by Yuriy Soltan:

Ever since the talks began they have made no headway. The American delegation has been following the same course as at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and has deadlocked them too. Its proposals have been aimed at upsetting the established rough parity in the strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the United States, which was thoroughly analyzed and fixed in the SALT II treaty. The treaty was signed by the Soviet and American leaders in the summer of 1979 but the Reagan administration rejected it.

The Soviet delegation at Geneva has been proposed for a beginning that the two sides should reduce their strategic arsenals by one-quarter down to 1,800 weapon units, with the number of nuclear warheads equal for the Soviet Union and the United States at a lower level than at present. The American plan provides for reducing nothing but intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-based ballistic missiles, leaving 5,000 warheads on them on each side, and practically not reducing strategic bombers. But Soviet aircraft carry fewer than 1,000 missiles whereas the United States has about 8,000 such missiles.

The American plan therefore would give the United States a more than double superiority. The Reagan administration was hardly unaware of this proposal being unacceptable. Still it insisted on them (? in what) all too clearly led to a stalemate at the strategic arms negotiations.

Last month the United States got down to breaking the strategic balance by beginning to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The cruise and Pershing II missiles will be trained, according to reports quoting American military sources, primarily on the supreme command centers and other strategic targets in the Soviet Union. As such, the Euromissiles will add sizably to the American strategic nuclear potential. The United States is already now capable of sending up more than 12,000 strategic nuclear warheads in a first strike and the Euromissiles are considered there a first-strike weapon.

The Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, has bluntly said that the cruise and Pershing II missiles will enable the United States, as he put it, to win a nuclear war. It must be said that Soviet medium-range bombers and medium-range missiles, including SS-20's deployed in the country's European zone, cannot reach the territory of the United States.

All told, the stationing of the new American missiles in Europe is changing not only the military balance in Europe but the overall strategic situation. All this is forcing the Soviet Union to take a fresh look at all the problems before the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. Because of that, no date for the resumption of the talks was set following their fifth round.

USSR 'FORCED TO TAKE' INF COUNTERMEASURES

PM091255 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof Major General V. Samoylenko: "Ensuring Our Own and Our Allies' Security"]

[Text] The turn of events in the world arena has reached such a pitch through the fault of imperialism's ultrareactionary forces that the Soviet Union is being forced to take additional measures to ensure its own security and that of its Warsaw Pact allies. It is forced to do this because of the militarist course of the current U.S. Administration, which is spearheaded against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

In accordance with this course, supported by the NATO countries' leadership, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles is starting on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy. Washington, Bonn, London, and Rome have headed neither the voice of reason nor the warnings of the Soviet Union's leadership about the dangerous consequences of the current U.S. Administration's militarist course. The appearance of U.S. Pershing and ground-launched long-range cruise missiles on the European Continent is a fait accompli.

The aim of this action and its threat to the cause of peace are revealed in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, carried in the press 25 November. The imperialist ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries have resolved at all costs to disrupt the approximate equilibrium of military forces, including nuclear forces, which has come about in Europe between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact states and to tip the scales in their own favor. Europe security and stability are thereby being underminded and the real danger that the United States will bring down catastrophe on the peoples of Europe is increasing.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries duly assess all this. And they cannot close their eyes to the fact that Washington has declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. It seems that those who gave the order for the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe are counting on thus providing a specific nuclear missile base for this reckless crusade.

Naturally, imperialism's aggressive preparations force the Soviet Union to take countermeasures. Having carefully weighed the situation that has been created, the Soviet leadership adopted the decisions expounded in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement.

First. Since by its actions the United States has foiled the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and the continuation of the talks in these conditions would merely be a cover for the actions of the United States and a number of other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security, the Soviet Union deems its further participation in these talks impossible.

Second. The unilateral commitments that the Soviet Union adopted and that were aimed at creating more favorable conditions for achieving success at the talks are lifted. Thsu the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear facilities in the USSR's European part is lifted.

Third. By agreement with the GDR and the CSSR Governments, the preparations begun some time ago -- as was announced -- for the deployment of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of those countries will be accelerated.

Fourth. Since, by deploying its missiles in Europe, the United States increases the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union, corresponding Soviet facilities will be deployed, taking this circumstance into account, in the ocean regions and seas. These facilities of ours will, in terms of their characteristics, be equal to the threat which the U.S. missiles being deployed in Europe pose for us and our allies.

Of course, other measures aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries will also be taken.

All these measures confirm that any attempt to upset the existing military-strategic balance will be countered by the Soviet Union in the appropriate fashion and its words and deeds will not diverge.

The problem of the security of the Soviet state, from its very birth, had its special features and dimensions conditioned by the victory of the socialist revolution that was initially in our country alone. This very fact, as V.I. Lenin admitted, roused in the bourgeoisie of other countries a blatant desire to defeat the triumphant socialist state. "Our revolution," V.I. Lenin concluded, "more than any other proved the point that the force of revolution, the force of its assault, the energy, determination, and triumph of its victory simultaneously intensify the force of resistance on the part of the bourgeoisie. The more we conquer, the more the capitalist exploiters will learn to unite and go over to a more resolute attack." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 40, p 244.)

There are plentiful proofs of this in post-October history. It is evidence by the civil war and foreign intervention foisted on the land of the soviets. It is attested by fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union. And in a number of fierce attacks on socialism -- the counterrevolutionary actions by reaction in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968), U.S. aggression against Vietnam, imperialism's subversive actions against Cuba and Poland, and so forth.

Consequently, the ensuring of the socialist states' security and the defense of socialism's gains are an objective necessity for the deployment and victor of the new system. This is most clearly confirmed by the present situation in the world. The present historical period is marked by a confrontation of unprecedented intensity and acuteness for the whole postwar period between diametrically opposite political courses -- socialism and imperialism. The considerable deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, the narrowing of the sphere of its supremacy in the world, the internal and interstate antagonisms, upheavals, and conflicts in which capitalism has become entangled -- all this has led to a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. There has been an increase in the activeness of the most militant groupings, whose class hatred of socialism is gaining the upper hand over a sense of reality and sometimes simply over common sense.

The anti-Soviet, antisocialist orgy has now reached especially dangerous proportions in the United States. None other than Reagan, the president of that country, proclaims his intention to destroy socialism as a social system and "write off communism as a strange, unnatural phenomenon in the history of mankind." And R. Pipes, one of the U.S. Administration's chief ideological mentors, virtually issues an ultimutum: Either the Soviet Union abandons its present system, or war awaits it.

The present American Administration's creed boils down to the premise that, if it is necessary to choose between the class interests of capitalism and the interests of preserving world peace, then peace should be sacrificed. Speaking on radio and television 6 September this year, Reagan enthusiastically exclaimed: Washington will pursue a policy of "peace through strength," peace through fear.

All this means that the United States intends to continue to adhere to the policy of fueling international tension and making material and psychological preparations for nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Obsessed by global pretensions and by pathological hatred of the USSR, the U.S. Administration is counting on achieving U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact in order to dictate its will to the whole world.

Reagan and "all the President's men" see global, wide-scale war preparations, rearmament, the reinforcement of the U.S. strategic offensive forces, and the creation of new nuclear weapon systems as the way to this. In September the Senate of the U.S. Congress allocated $4.8 billion to purchase the first batch of MX ICBM's. This first batch consists of 21 missiles, but it is planned to deploy 100 in all. Trident naval systems of the first and second modifications, B-1B and Stealth stratetic bombers, long-range ground-, air-, and sea-launched cruise missiles -- all these modern weapons are being developed, tested, and put into production for the purpose of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization.

This is also the purpose of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles which has begun on the territory of a number of West European NATO countries. They are regarded by Washington as means for a nuclear first strike against the USSR and its allies.

The United States is carrying out work on a wide scale to create a comprehensive ABM system, although, as is known, a treaty banning the deployment of such systems, which are especially dangerous for the maintenance of international stability, was concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972.

The war preparations of the United States and NATO are also evidenced by the large-scale modernization of conventional arms that they are carrying out. The armies and fleets of the United States and other NATO countries are being equipped with modern guns, tanks, aircraft, and ships. The strength of the U.S. Armed Forces is being increased significantly: They are being additionally provided with approximately 5,000 new aircraft and more than 7,000 new Abrams tanks, and the number of warships will be increased to 600.

Plans for the militarization of space and maniacal "Star Wars" scenarios are intensively being drawn up. The Pentagon would like to place the entire globe in the sights of space means of warfare.

The military exercises being conducted by the Pentagon are assuming a dangerous nature. It is becoming increasingly hard to distinguish them from the real deployment of armed forces for aggression: so many people and so much hardware are mobilized on them.

The feverish U.S. militarist preparations may be judged from the irrepressible growth in U.S. military spending. At a session conducted in an anti-Soviet ecstasy on 15 September the U.S. Congress approved the 1984 military budget in the sum of more than $280 billion and Pentagon chief C. Weinberger has already requested $321 billion for the next fiscal year -- 1985 -- which is 100-150 percent more than U.S. military spending totaled 3 or 4 years ago.

The plans and calculations and the dangerous aggressive policy of American imperialism also find expression in its military-strategic concepts. What is the "new military strategy" elaborated by the Reagan administration -- the strategy of "direct confrontation"? According to a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, it has its chief task the attainment of "complete and incontestable" military superiority, the restoration of "the U.S. leading role in the world," active opposition to the Soviet Union "the defense of our vital interests" in various parts of the world, and the "loosening" of the socialist community. The U.S. ruling circles gamble chiefly on preparing and inflicting a surprise "preemptive" nuclear strike on the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. In the thinking of American "hawks" and Pentagon strate strategists, the fact that the United States has strong strategic forces and also the setting up of large so-called "Eurostrategic" nuclear forces supposedly enhance its possibility of achieving its political and military aims in a "limited" nuclear war in the "European theater without its escalating into a world war.

This is undoubtedly monstrous deception of the peoples. U.S. military specialists and politicians must know that it is impossible to confine a nuclear to war to a certain limited framework: if one flares up in Europe or in some other region, it will inevitably acquire a worldwide nature. But it is important for them to dull the peoples' vigilance and accustom people to the idea of the acceptability and inevitability of a "limited" nuclear war. On the other hand, the cannibalistic intentions of Pentagon strategists and U.S. politicians of achieving victory in a nuclear war at the expense of West Europeans' lives are astounding. By deploying their medium-range missiles in Europe they themselbes are cherishing the hope of diverting a counterstrike from their own home.

These calculations are illusory. It was noted at the 5 December Moscow press conference that the Soviet means that will be deployed in the ocean regions and seas with the territory of United States itself in mind, will be no less effective than the U.S. means being sited in Europe in range, power, accuracy and -- what is especially important -- in flight time to target.

The Soviet side has repeatedly warned: No one must have any doubts at all about the socialist community countries determination to do everything necessary to strengthen their defense capability in response to the deployment of new missiles. The USSR cannot and will not place at risk its own security and the security of its allies.

Of course, the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone. Yu.V. Andropov's statement points out:

"In embarking on the implementation of the decisions adopted by us, we declare that the countermeasures taken by the Soviet side will remain strictly within the limits that will be dictated by the NATO countries' actions. The Soviet Union -- and we emphasize this yet again -- does not seek military superiority and we will do only what is absolutely necessary to prevent the military equilibrium being disturbed."

From the very first days of its existence, our Soviet state has invariably advocated world peace and universal disarmament. And the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government wage, of course, with even greater persistence, firmness, and consistency the struggle to safeguard and strengthen peace in today's complex and explosive international situation.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving steps and its numerous peace initiatives are not "propaganda ruses," as the imperialist ideologists in the West try to present them. Our struggle for peace stems organically from the nature of the socialist social and state system. Lasting peace is vitally necessary for the Soviet people in order to solve the great constructive tasks of improving the developed socialist society and building communism.

The narrow-minded, selfish approach toward the solution of the question of international security is alien to the Soviet Union and its people. We base the struggle for peace on the inseparability of national and universal security in the nuclear age. The Soviet proposals for the elimination of the military threat in Europe and the world are the result of concern for not only our country's security, but the security of all peoples.

While continuing the persistent struggle for peace and universal security, the Communist Party and the Soviet people bear in mind Lenin's instructions concerning the need for utmost vigilance toward imperialism's aggressive intrigues and Lenin's requirement that our steps toward peace must be accompanied by stepping up our entire military preparedness. They bear this in mind -- and take the necessary steps to maintain the country's defense capability and the armed forces' combat might at the appropriate level, the level that guarantees an immediate rebuff to any agressor.

Soviet military doctrine differs fundamentally from the military-strategic concepts of the ruling circles in the United States and other NATO countries: It has a strictly defensive thrust. This means that the Soviet Union will never be the first to use nuclear weapons or military force. At the same time, faced with imperialism's aggressive preparations, it is forced to keep its strategic forces at the highest stage of readiness for the resolute rebuff of any aggressor. "No 'preemptive strikes' by the strategists across the oceans will prevent a devastating retaliatory strike," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, stresses. "Nothing will save the aggressor from retaliation if he is the first to use nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union and its allies."

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum described the Soviet Armed Forces as a powerful factor for restraining the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist reaction.

The strategic nuclear forces, comprising the units and formations of Strategic Rocket Forces, the Navy, and the Air Force, are the main element of our armed forces' combat might. Being developed and improved while taking into account the international treaties and agreements that have been concluded, they are capable of delivering immediately and under any conditions a crushing retaliatory strike against the aggressor.

The harmonious development of all branches and categories of troops is a characteristic feature of the modern Soviet Armed Forces. The basic fire and strike power of the ground forces is provided by tactical and operational-tactical missile-artillery means, capable of striking targets at distances varying between tens and hundreds of kilometers. The motorized infantry and tank divisions are equipped with hundreds of tanks, infantry combat vehicles, armored personnel carriers, and sufficient quantities of self-propelled artillery and combat helicopters. And our modern tanks are capable of hitting moving armored targets at a distance of several kilometers with practically the first shot.

The Air Force formations and units are equipped with supersonic all-weather aircraft with mighty power units, various missile and bomb weapons, and automated weapon and flight guidance systems. The Air Defense Forces are armed with multichannel antiaircraft missile installations with high anti-interference standards and efficiency in hitting airborne targets within a broad range of distance and height parameters, as well as with modern interceptor aircraft units. The Navy's image is determined by nuclear-powered submarines with a varied arsenal of missile and torpedo weapons, missile-carrying naval aircraft, surface ships with powerful armaments, and marines.

This modern equipment and these terrifying weapons are in the hands of ideologically tempered soldiers who are boundlessly devoted to the socialist motherland and loyal sons of the people. They are striving to become perfect masters of the complex combat equipment and weapons and are persistently seeking more efficient methods of using them. Socialist competition is widespread within the Army and the Navy under the slogan "Be Alert and Permanently Ready to Defend the Gains of Socialism!"

The Warsaw Pact Organization, defensive military-political alliance of fraternal European socialist countries, is a reliable shield for the gains of socialism and for peace on earth. The CPSU and the communist and workers parties in other socialist community countries pay unflagging attention to the strengthening of the combat alliance of fraternal armies, the development and improvement of the joint armed forces, and the enhancement of the combat ability and combat readiness of the allied armies.

During the time of its existence, the Warsaw Pact Organization has done very much to counteract imperialism's aggressive schemes. It still stands as a mighty barrier across the patch of the aggressive aspirations of ultrareactionary forces. The socialist countries possess everything necessary for the reliable defense of their peoples.

The soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces see it as their duty to be always prepared, in militant allinace with the fraternal armies' soliders, to repulse aggression and crush the enemy under any possible conditions created by his launching and waging war.

This is a requirement of the party, the people, and the USSR Constitution. This is a requirement of life.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM091557 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 6 Dec 83 p 4

[Interview with CPSU Central Committee member Georgiy Arbatov by unnamed correspondent: "Continuing to Negotiate in Geneva would be Hoodwinking the People" -- date, place not given]

[Text] The West German Bundestag's decision to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles came as no surprise to the Soviet Union. At least not for Yuriy [as published] Arbatov, director of the Moscow United States of America and Canada Institute and CPSU Central Committee member. "It had long been clear to us that Washington wanted deployment at all costs in order to prevent an agreement with us on nuclear arms reductions in Europe. The West European allies and the internal U.S. opposition finally forced Reagan to negotiate with us, because the Americans themselves did not want to.

Arbatov thinks that the U.S. opposition to nuclear arms is not focused on Western Europe, but "primarily on the MX missiles in their own country." As far as the Geneva negotiations are concerned, Arbatov says, the United States has "never made a single serious proposal." "Their proposals were aimed exclusively at public opinion. Like calling the MX 'peacekeeper.' The name of one of their submarines also follows the same pattern: 'Corpus Christi.' That is typical of the spirit and policy of the present administration in Washington. We have never had any illusions about that."

The enormous size of the peace movement in the West has amazed the Russians: "We ourselves were somewhat flattered by Washington's accusation that we had created this enormous movement. But Reagan made it, for he has filled people with dreadful anxiety." Arbatov is inclined to see the peace movement as resistance to more than the Pershing II and cruise missiles. "Many people are reaching conclusions. People are learning their lesson about the policy of the present U.S. Administration. I must say that many ordinary people in the West are a great deal more sensible than their governments. In this sense we are perhaps witnessing something completely new. And this ought to be the case, since never before has there been such a threat. This threat was bound to bring out forces in favor of survival such as the world has never seen before."

But Arbatov denies that Moscow has ever thought of being able to build on this movement. "In the capitalist countries power does not lie with mass movements but with the ruling classes, which have adequate instruments with which to rule. Including brute force, for just look at what has happened at Greenham Common and in Bonn. In this way it is possible to keep this movement, no matter how large it is, within definite limits."

Arbatov called the West German "yes" to Pershing missiles "very probably a Pyrrhic victory" for President Reagan "and the European governments that have fallen in with him." According to the Russian, this deployment will lead to major tensions. "Merely take the SPD, which just like Den Uyl's party [The Netherlands Labor Party] before it, has done a turnabout. It is clear what a difference there is between public opinion in the West European countries on the one hand and parliaments and governments on the other hand. This process of deception on the part of those governing Western Europe is at the same time creating great political power among the people. The Americans are trying to minimize this by simply telling people again and again that we will soon return to Geneva and that we are playing a little game with our departure from the talks. At the same time Reagan is trying to create the impression that his first concern is arms control and his second concern is arms reductions."

Arbatov disputes that a period of arms control is beginning. "We are entering a period of increasing numbers of nuclear arms and growing tension. We have done everything to prevent this. In Geneva, too. Why did we continue with negotiations? Because their subject matter was arms control and reduction. We wanted to prevent new deployments in East and West. It was not we who walked away from the negotiating table: the Americans destroyed the whole table."

In Arbatov's view, the danger of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe "can only be fully understood in the light of Washington's overall policy" -- the construction of the Trident II missiles, the B-1 bomber, new aircraft carriers, the Rapid Deployment Force. "The fact is that the United States is setting up an unprecedented military force, from which the European question is merely a distraction.

If we had continued talking in Geneva we would have been collaborators in misleading people, in the political and propaganda machinations that will have to fool the American people in connection with the coming presidential election."

Arbatov sees a logic in present U.S. policy: "Reagan must feel that he can set a new record in military spending every year. The atmosphere of anxiety and hysteria is necessary for this. Any agreement with us on arms reductions would destroy this atmosphere. Thus for Reagan and his men an agreement with us is impossible." He accuses President Reagan of always running away from the negotiations. As arguments he pointed out that SALT II was not ratified by the Carter administration and was definitively torpedoed by the Reagan administration and that Reagan only began the START negotiations in 1982 under pressure. Further: "Washington boycotted the CSCE talks in Madrid for 10 months. Reagan has never returned to negotiate about the problems of the Indian Ocean, about the prevention of war in space, about a total nuclear test ban, and about limiting the arms trade with the Third World. He has cut off everything that was being discussed before. Despite this, he says he is a peacemaker. But the present U.S. Administration is the most militarist and the most imperialist. No administration since Teddy Roosevelt has been as bad in terms of anti-Sovietism."

According to Arbatov, Moscow's cup is full. "We have swallowed the most unbelievable insults directed at us, because we thought: Perhaps he will change. Now we say: There is literally nothing to be done about him and the forces that brought him onto the stage. Nothing military, I mean, like halting the arms race. People in Europe must also see this incontrovertible fact. We are assuming that on the eve of the U.S. presidential election we can expect the most incredible tricks. Reagan will act as the great man of peace; in the final analysis acting is his profession; that is why he was hired, the foremost actor among today's politicians.

"No one should forget that in Reagan's view a limited nuclear war is possible," the Russian said. "That is to be found in black and white in two presidential directives from 1981 and 1982. This policy is being pursued quietly. The only thing that has changed is Reagan's words. In the past he has said that the United States wants military superiority over us. Let no one forget that, although at present he is saying the opposite. hen he appeared on television in Japan recently he said that it is the task of the West to make sure that 'that the Soviet Union cannot beat us.' Then it is immediately obvious that you cannot talk to them any more! But on the other hand you must remember that we have never allowed ourselves to be overtrumped. We did not lose the last world war, in spite of Hitler."

"The implementation of the NATO two-track decision means the realization of a plan to wage a nuclear war against the Soviet Union," Arbatov said. "The missiles are being deployed for use against us, let no one have any doubts on that score. And where? In Europe, near you, near us. That is what is driving the United States and Western Europe further from each other on security issues. Europe is beginning to look like a forward base of the United States, which will itself remain out of range if nuclear arms are used. Europe has long known that it will not be out of range in any event. The crucial point is -- and this is the basis of Andropov's statement -- that if things continue as now with the decisions on deployment, the situation will become increasingly dangerous. I have already mentioned Grenada. Does that invasion show that Washington recognizes any moral scruples?"

Arabatov went on to mention the situation in the Middle East and said that the Soviet Union must counter the dangers by adopting the measures announced by Andropov after the West German decision in favor of deployment. He wanted to illustrate that his country has a government that is conscious "of its responsibilities" by citing an example: Poland. "When Poland did something that did not please Washington Reagan meted out punishment, which -- not that the situation in Poland has improved -- has still not been suspended. We do not do that sort of thing to countries that have behaved in a way which we regret. I am thinking of course primarily of the FRG. We take the view that Reagan is not the whole of the United States and that this also applies to the governments in Western Europe when deployment is involved. We will not mete out any punishments to blow up what is left of 30 years of a consistent detente policy."

"On the other hand," Arabatov said, "the government in Bonn cannot hope that everything will remain as it has been." He speaks for the Soviet Union, but also for the other Warsaw Pact nations. "Kohl and his people must realize, must have realized, that the fact that they are liked by Reagan does not contribute to their own stability in the FRG. That they must pay a price. I have already said: In Western Europe -- with the exception of France, but that is a totally different story -- the Social Democrats have done a turnabout. It will be very difficult for a Den Uyl or a Vogel to change this decision.

Do you know when they would be able to do that? If we changed our attitude; if we were now to say: we will simply carry on swallowing in Geneva what Reagan is doing to us. If we allowed ourselves not to respond to the faits accomplis of the threat from nuclear arms. We will not do that. Just read Andropov's statement."

Yuriy Andropov has stated that the door to the Geneva negotiations will remain open if the West changes its attitude. "But also that we will not capitulate under pressure from the deployment decision. We will not allow ourselves to be forced into the position of being weaker than Washington and NATO and thus so to speak invite the Pentagon and the White House to carry out a landing in out country, as in Grenada. But above all there is our real political desire to reach a mutual agreement on an equal footing. Everyone knows that we are good partners in an agreement. But as long as the West tries to change us with a policy of force, we will use the other means that we have at our disposal. But we must understand that, despite everything, the concept of superiority no longer applies in the nuclear age and can never apply."

According to Arabatov, there will be no Russian return to Geneva but probably a continuation of the East-West dialogue at the European disarmament conference, which begins in Stockholm in January, at the United Nations, and at the MBFR talks in Vienna, which, according to Arabatov, "have achieved nothing" because of the U.S. attitude. The U.S. presidential election in 1984 is another factor. "I dare not say much about the election. There have been times when I entertained greater expectations that the U.S. people would reject this sort of abominable policy. Especially after Vietnam. Perhaps I have underestimated Reagan's talents as an actor. But it is also very clear that the emperor has no clothes on. But I dare not say who will win the elections. In all the 16 years I have been in charge of this institute I have always gambled wrongly. But what I do dare say is that another 4 years of these policies from Washington will create an extraordinarily dangerous world situation. Our philosophy is a materialist one. We know very well that Reagan can only be good to the extent that he is not allowed to be bad.

It remains clear that no matter how far Reagan would like to go, the opposition to his policies can only, indeed will, increase. Add to that our policies, the opposition of his allies, and the whole international situation with all its various forces, and it is clear that we must never lose sight of the world as a whole."

Arbatov takes the view that "we must not view the future too gloomily." Not everything is dependent on U.S.-Russian relations, he said, and pointed to the activities of the peace movement, Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, and Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's peace mission. At present, in the Russian view, a "new situation" has arisen in Europe. "No one can deny any longer that missiles are now arriving in the FRG that can reach our territory. As Warsaw Pact countries we are responding to this. I do not know whether Franz-Josef Strauss will get his way or perhaps has quietly already gotten his way about a West German finger on the U.S. nuclear button. That would also have repercussions for the European situation. The future of the Palme plan for a nuclear-free zone in both German states -- this zone would be far too narrow, given the medium-range missiles -- is unclear. In the past there were things to talk about with us and with the GDR. Now that the missiles are arriving in Germany things look bad."

Arbatov considers that the peace movement must win greater political weight than it already has. But he repeats: "Let people realize that we will not go back to Geneva. That is our answer to NATO's provocation. We are moving -- and it is not our fault -- toward hard times."

GROUND FORCES CHIEF REVIEWS CONVENTIONAL ARMS

LD050959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 5 Dec 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Vasiliy Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy minister of defense of the USSR, speaks in an interview prepared for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on the conventional weapons of the United States and the NATO states, which pose a threat to European security. He states that the United States and NATO are building up conventional weapons in many areas. The number of fighting vehicles and tanks of the infantry is being increased and modernized. A good deal of attention is being devoted to the development of new ways of combating tanks. Stocks are being built up of various types of new ammunition, which have great precision and considerable power, almost equal to nuclear weapons as far as the force of the explosion is concerned. Specialists have calculated, Vasiliy Petrov observes, that the current accumulation of military equipment in Europe is 20 times the average in other regions of our planet.

INTERBLOC GROUPS JUSTIFY 'NEW ROUND' IN ARMS RACE

PM091654 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Barring the Path of Adventurism"]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Dec -- HAVING STARTED TO SITE NEW FIRST-STRIKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN WEST EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OF ITS NATO ALLIES MUST ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BREAKDOWN OF THE GENEVA TALKS AND THE INITIATION OF A NEW ROUND OF THE ARMS RACE. [passage in uppercase published in boldface]

This is emphasized in an appeal to societies, institutes, and associations of friendship and cultural relations with the USSR and all peace champions, which was adopted at a conference of leaders of fraternal socialist countries' societies for friendship with the Soviet Union which has ended here. In the situation which has taken shape, the retaliatory measures adopted by the USSR to preserve the military-strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO are well founded and necessary, the document says. Let nobody doubt the socialist community countries' determination and ability to defend their peaceful life and the gains of their peoples.

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEETING CONDEMNS DEPLOYMENT

LD091813 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- A conference on international and ideological questions of communist and workers' parties Central Committees secretaries of socialist countries was held here today. It was attended by representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

An exchange of opinions was held on the international situation which heightened as a result of the frustration through the fault of the U.S. Administration of the Geneva negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. Topical tasks of political, information-propaganda work in these conditions were discussed.

The main attention was paid to the dangerous consequences of deployment of new American missiles that has begun in the FRG, Britain and Italy.

The conference noted that the retaliatory steps that have been taken by the Warsaw Treaty member states are necessary and forced measures. Their aim is exclusively to protect security of the socialist countries, to preserve the existing equilibrium of forces, which is the prerequisite of peace in the present-day conditions.

Representatives of fraternal parties declared the invariability of the principled political course that was reaffirmed by the party leaders and statesmen of the socialist countries in Prague and Moscow this year. The participants in the conference emphasized the great significance of the positions and proposals that were put forward in Yuriy Andropov's statements of September 28 and November 24, this year, which have found broad positive response of the popular masses.

The socialist countries have firm political will, all possibilities [as received] to prevent their security from being undermined, to uphold [as received] the interests of socialism and to work for just and durable peace.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of businesslike comradely cooperation, unity and internationalist solidarity.

A detailed report is to be published in the press.

SFRY DELEGATION ATTENDS CEMA AGRICULTURE MEETING

LD091831 Moscow Deomstic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the field of agriculture took place in Moscow 5-9 December.

Delegations from the CEMA countries and also from Yugoslavia took part in the session. Representatives of the PDRY were present as observers.

Particular attention was focused on all-round measures to improve supplies of foodstuffs to the population. Questions of machine and equipment testing, technical services for agricultural machinery, rational utilization of fuel, energy and raw material resources in agriculture were discussed.

A plan of work for the next 2 years has been approved.

CEMA TRADE SEMINAR WITH DEVELOPING STATES HELD

LD091654 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The international seminar on the development of trade of the Soviet Union and other CMEA member states with developing countries drew to a close in Moscow today. It was organized by the Secretariat of the U.N. Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) jointly with the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The seminar was attended by trade representatives and trade and economic councellors of the embassies of Asian, African and Latin American countries accredited in the Soviet Union. They were addressed by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and officials of the CMEA Secretariat who dwelt upon the state and prospects of trade and economic cooperation with developing countries, the activities of international banks of socialist countries, as well as the objectives and tasks of CMEA.

The seminar will promote the expansion and deepening of business ties between young Asian, African and Latin American states, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, on the other.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD111818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 11 Dec 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program chaired by Gennadiy Aleksandrovich Vedenyapin, All-Union Radio foreign affairs political commentator, with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD, and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]

Background to INF Pullout

[Text] [Vedenyapin] Hello, esteemed comrades radio listeners. Today taking part in our roundtable meeting are Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. For the past 2 weeks the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has remained in the center of attention of political and state figures of various countries, of the representatives of wide international public, of the participants of the antiwar movement and of the press. This most important document is being thoroughly analyzed and widely commented upon everywhere. This interest is more than understandable, for the statement gives, in a concentrated form, a fundamental appraisal of the present state of international relations under conditions of the beginning of Washington's deployment of its new first-strike nuclear-missile weapons in Europe. It defines the policy of our country, whose main aspect can be reduced to the fact, that, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has confirmed, the USSR states with all certainty and firmness that it remains an adherent of a fundamental course aimed at ending the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race -- and at reducing, and in the final account completely eliminating, the danger of nuclear war. It will continue to make every effort to achieve these noble aims. It is widely known how much effort and goodwill has already been expended by our country toward achieving a successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Eueope. During the 2 years of the Geneva talks the world lived in the hope that the new threat to the European Continent would be eliminated. The USSR, for its part, has done everything possible to reach a just accord. From the very start, Washington has been thinking of nothing but how to drag into Europe its Pershing and cruise missiles, no matter what.

[Kolchanov] In the final document of the conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Fraternal Parties of Socialist Countries which took place in Moscow and in the speech by Comrade Ustinov at a meeting in Sofia it is stressed that the goal of this building of military preparations on the part of the U.S. imperialists is to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, and then, threatening them with military force, to secure their exclusive world dominance.

[Vedenyapin] In Washington they did not even consider whether the talks might succeed, and therefore, without waiting for their conclusion, they went ahead with their dangerous plans. Our country, not wishing to be an involuntary participant in this deception of public opinion, has announced the ending of the talks which the United States very clearly intended to go on using as a diplomatic screen for constructing a new nuclear-missile fence in Europe.

[Kolchanov] In the West there is a lot of talk about the ending of the Geneva talks, and the bourgeois mass media are attempting to put the responsibility for this fact upon the USSR. But let us turn for a little while to history. As early as 16 March 1981 -- in other words, 15 months after the adoption of the NATO two-track decision -- the U.S. President stated:

"I don't think there's any sense in sitting down with the USSR at the negotiating table. A little while later, on 22 (?July) 1981, Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated even more cynically: I don't know anyone who has any idea what it is we want to negotiate. But words are very often just emotions; let us turn to concrete facts. Here, the talks have been going on. What was the USSR's position? Very briefly, and, so to speak, step by step, since it is on the whole already known to our listeners. You remember, esteemed listeners, that our first proposal -- and it was one of the cardinal proposals -- was to liquidate nuclear arms in Europe altogether, both medium-range and tactical, thereby freeing Europe entirely from nuclear arms of these categories. And what happened? This proposal in Geneva was rejected by the American side. The USSR then further suggested to reduce the number of nuclear arms carriers by about two thirds, down to 300. In addition - and it is very important to stress this -- there would have been an equal sub-level of missiles, so that, as far as the number of missiles is concerned, these arms, too, would have been equal on both sides. Together with this, the USSR agreed to liquidate its missiles which are to be reduced in Europe and to freeze the number of SS-20 missiles in the east.

This would not impinge at all on the interests of Great Britain and France, about which so much is said in the West. Their nuclear armaments were not reduced -- that is, we did not suggest reducing them, we suggested only that they be taken into account. This proposal, too, was rejected.

Subsequently, the USSR went even further. It agreed that our SS-20 missiles would have a number of warheads not exceeding that which Britain and France have on their missiles. As a result, we agreed to leave in Europe 140 missiles, which is fewer than the number Britain and France possess at the moment. That number you remember, esteemed listeners: 162.

Therefore, how can anyone say the USSR is to blame for the cessation of the Geneva talks? It is the United States that was and is to blame. This is evident from both the political statements of its leaders and their behavior at all stages of the Geneva talks. Well, you remember the zero option when they wanted to disarm us completely: the USSR would have had to liquidate all medium-range missiles, retaining only the bombers, whereas NATO would retain at least the 162 missiles which Britain and France possess. And the intermediate option also gave the United States considerable superiority, since the USSR was allowed to retain a number of medium-range missiles, but on condition that the United States would definitely deploy the same amount of Pershing II and cruise missiles. And again, together with this the 162 British and French medium-range missiles would still remain on the NATO side, creating a considerable superiority in medium-range nuclear-missile means in Europe. So any talks about the USSR being to blame for ending the Geneva talks lack any grounds whatsoever.

'Bourgeois Propaganda' on Talks

[Lomeyko] Rudolf Georgiyevich, in this connection I should like to draw our listeners' attention to the following important point: Of course, many people in the West have been pained by the ending of the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, and, as you have noted, bourgeois propaganda is trying to play on this, striving to portray Uncle Sam as some kind of magnanimous partner allegedly willing to take part in talks, but that it is Moscow that doesn't want them. Paul Nitze, the former leader of the American delegation, is being particularly zealous in this affair. In the last few days he has been traveling to the capitals of Western Europe on an explanatory mission. It seems to me that this fact is fairly indicative; it means that there is something that needs explaining, it means that the cat knows whose meat it has stolen.

One lie is heaped on another in retrospect; but this is what is noteworthy. Despite all this propaganda, many public figures and politicians in the West are making statements that they regret the ending of the talks, but that they understand Moscow. Under conditions in which Washington has not wanted an honorable and just accord, but has merely blocked one, further talks, as you have noted, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, would indeed have been transformed into a screen for the deployment of the missiles that has started.

[Vedenyapin] What's more, Vladimir Borisovich, there is the fact that both the Americans and their most loyal allies, such as Chancellor Kohl, continued to repeat right up to the last moment that there is no point in worrying, in time the Russians will stop being indignant and return to the conference table. These statements did not merely actively pursue the aim of misleading the public: If you think about it, this is also evidence of an unclear conscience, confirmation of their own guilt. If Washington and its allies really were convinced they were right about the existence of a lack of balance, of Soviet superiority, would they have started to regret the ending of the talks? In no way, hey would have reacted in a different way, but here they have clearly overplayed their role.

[Lomeyko] As far as Kohl and his colleagues in London and Rome are concerned, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, their statements are like a trio singing the well-known song: A part ca, Madame La Marquise, tout va tres bien, tres bien. [vse khorosho, prekrasnaya markiza]

However, I would like to say, while that the missile euphoria is going to the heads of some NATO people, it is sobering up some of the others.

For example, the Social Democrats in West Germany: Following the extraordinary SPD congress in Cologne, where an overwhelming majority voted against the deployment of missiles, the further stratification of those at the top in the party is taking place. Many eminent figures are criticizing, openly and sharply, former Chancellor Schmidt because of the fact that he was one of the fervent initiators of the missile decision which was taken, as is known, exactly 4 years ago, on 12 December 1979. When I was in West Germany recently, I heard Social Democratic parliamentarians say on more than one occasion that if they had not rejected talks with Moscow before the missile decision was taken -- as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, your foreign minister, insistently urged in November 1979 -- there would have been far fewer missiles in Western Europe today. Recognition of one's own fault and of lost opportunities is also one of the lessons of the American offensive on Western Europe. You cannot retrieve what is gone, but the lesson can be useful for the future.

[Vedenyapin] The deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons that has been started by Washington is just one of the concrete manifestations of the militarist course of the United States.

U.S. 'Criminal' Foreign Policy

One has to note that, in general, few people today would venture to characterize the foreign policy of the White House -- particularly that of the present administration -- as striving towards an honorable and constructive dialogue, with diplomacy that yields results, or with fruitful talks, unless the latter are to serve as a screen for their imperial ambitions or as a means to realize them directly. In practice, the notorious formula of peace through strength leaves no room for a reasonable approach to the political reality of our days or for a sober analysis of it.

Generally speaking, the need to hold talks is regarded as an annoying necessity. What's more, this is not concealed by the head of the U.S. Administration, who allows himself to be called a champion of restraint, rather than talks, in the bourgeois press. As you understand, the term restraint is of itself intended for simpletons, for those who have had the imprudence to believe the myth of the Soviet threat. In fact, however, it is really a matter of a policy which is exclusively one of military strength and which foresees the use of the entire arsenal of violence: subversive activity with the purpose of overthrowing the governments of sovereign states, manuevers close to other people's borders, direct armed interference abroad, the sending in of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries, the support of reactionary and repressive regimes, and blackmail and threats -- these are the means to which the present Washington administration is resorting, which have elevated terrorism to the status of U.S. state policy.

Thus the U.S. journal NEW WORLD REVIEW had good grounds for describing Reagan's foreign policy course and the actions of his administration as the actions of a dangerous international criminal, for whom neither the UN Charter nor international norms of behavior exist, and who is indifferent to world public opinion. Even the negative reaction of many of Washington's allies to its bandit-like invasion of Grenada has failed to sober up the Reagan team. As the President himself has stated, the United States intends to continue to resort to military force, even far away from America's shores.

'Sinister Scenario' in Lebanon

And just to ensure that no one has any doubts on this score, having dealt with diminutive Grenada it was decided in the White House to demonstrate some military muscle in Lebanon, which has now in effect become the victim of joint American-Israeli aggression. The recent unprovoked mass raids by the U.S. Air Force on positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Syrian troops, as has been pointed out in the TASS statement, has clearly been deliberately undertaken to aggravate the situation in Lebanon and around it, and to create a pretext for further expansion of aggressive actions against Syria by the United States.

[Kolchanov] Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, awareness of this can be found even on many pages in the Western presss. LE MATIN in France, for example, holds the view that the escalation of American interference in Lebanon and the resumption of fighting among opposing groupings in the area of Tripoli and Beirut -- and let us note that it was the United States and Israel who broke the ceasefire agreement -- are aimed at forcing the Arab world to capitulate before Israel. LE MATIN draws attention amongst other things, to the reaction of Arab political circles to the statement made by Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, in which he describes the close American-Israeli alliance as a means of preventing war. This statement by the Israeli premier, the paper notes, recalls for the Arabs analogous statements by Tel Aviv to camouflage the preparatory measures on the eve of the 1967 war.

[Vedenyapin] Yes, Rudolf Georgiyevich, and having in mind the worrying development of events in the Near East, it was not without reason that THE NEW YORK TIMES recently wrote: U.S. involvement in Near East events now considerably exceeds anything prior in this respect. Step by step, the paper writes, a sinister scenario is being brought to life.

It is to the authors of this scenario that the TASS statement addresses itself: The U.S. Government, the statement says, should be aware that the U.S. armed interference in Lebanon and the aggressive U.S. actions against Syria represent in themselves a threat to peace in the Near East, and not only in this region.

'New Aggressive Phase' Seen

[Lomeyko] At this point, esteemed colleagues, I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the fact that the aggression against Grenada was not unexpected. These actions were prepared and evaluated beforehand. They typify a new and more aggressive phase in the U.S. expansionist policy. To reach it, those in power in America first of all had to overcome the Vietnam syndrome. The dirty war in Vietnam disunited America at the time and created a painful reaction among many Americans against foreign adventures -- a clear unwillingness to send their soldiers to war in other countries. Well, the militarists had to wait for a while; the sensitivity died down somewhat; the chauvinist propaganda became even louder and more corrosive. It struck at the feelings: America, it went on, is no longer being shown due respect. It is being reviled by all who feel concerned. The time has come for a show of strength. To this was added the most unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda. All American failures abroad were presented as the result of Russian plotting and machinations. This was particularly noticeable during Reagan's pre-election campaign, and just as much in the years afterward. Essentially, Reagan came to power under the banner of chauvinism, and in his turn he has done all he could to inflate the chauvinistic mood, invariably on an anti-Soviet basis. The national liberation movement was branded as international terrorism -- as it became immediately clear -- in order for that, under the same label, terrorism could be practiced against the peoples fighting for their freedom.

The second thing which Reagan and company relied upon was military force. Today the Pentagon budget is 1.5 times larger than before Reagan came to power. Neutron weapons have been adopted. A program for building B-1 bombers and new MX intercontinental missiles has again been approved. This is over and above the Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles of which we have already spoken.

And so there are new weapons for mass destruction, and a new ethic. American soldiers are once again being sent to fight abroad -- in Lebanon, in Grenada.

[Vedenyapin] This last thing is accompanied by an element of risk. American soldiers not only wage war, they also get killed. And just as at the time of the Vietnam war, coffins draped with the stars and stripes are returning to America. Even this does not escape the bigotry and hypocrisy. They use the national emblem to disguise crimes and ignominy.

[Kolchanov] Bigotry and hypocrisy are really the distinctive features of the current U.S. foreign policy course This is naturally connected with the acts of aggression and international terrorism by the United States. Let me remind you of some statements made in particular by the President in his state of the Union address in January of this year. Just listen. Together with our allies and friends in NATO, in Asia, in Latin America and other regions of the world, Reagan stated then, we are firmly defending the cause of peace and freedom, we, together with our allies, firmly believe in the indestructible force of our common democratic values. Here are the words to compare with the deeds we have just been talking about.

'Lessons of Vietnam' Visible

[Lomeyko] I would like to stress once again: In spite of all the exertions by American imperialism, in spite of all its forces and nuclear muscle, it is not omnipotent. The limits of American might were revealed by Vietnam at the time. Today the lessons of Vietnam can be felt even in Washington's acts of aggression. The present masters of the United States do not now risk involvement in a big regional war.

They try to hit out from behind good cover, as in Lebanon; or they throw themselves with all their might upon the small and weak states, such as Grenada -- although this looks monstrous, just as if an armed and trained soldier were to attack a little boy with a slingshot.

As for the coffins which you, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, mentioned, well, indeed the Americans do react in a very painful way to the death of their compatriots abroad. There is a tradition which is being nourished, I would say, in a racist spirit: it is all right to burn out whole areas with napalm, to erase whole villages like Song Mi. This will be passed over, this will become the concern of only a few. Yet there is such tremendous tear-jerking over the death of each American Ranger.

[Kolchanov] Of course, every nation mourns for its sons. As for the United States, the solution to the problem of losing its soldiers abroad was suggested in his lifetime by Martin Luther King. His words are even more relevant today: America, stop! Stop the violence at home and overseas!

Human Rights Discussion

[Vedenyapin] Coming from Martin Luther King, Rudolf Georgiyevich, these words have been prophetic, one might say, since Martin Luther King was the leader of one of the suppressed national minorities in America. In this connection it is appropriate to remind ourselves that this week marks the 35th anniversary of the UN General Assembly's adoption of a universal declaration of human rights. For the first time in the practice of international relations, the declaration included a systematic list of the rights and freedoms of man -- the right to life, to freedom and personal inviolability, equality before the law, participation in state government, right to work, rest, housing, education, medical services, social security.

[Lomeyko] In our time, in the nuclear age, first comes, of course, man's right to live in peace. If this right is not guaranteed, then all remaining rights become meaningless, there is no more need for their implementation.

And one would wish to point out once again, today of all days, that we are all witnessing the violation of a most important right, the fact that the governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, the countries where deployment of U.S. missiles has begun, are acting in defiance of the will of the majority of the population, according to the very latest public opinion polls conducted at the end of November by the Gallup Institute in the aforementioned three countries. And this means that the missiles have trampled upon democracy in these countries. The authorities to whom the citizens delegated their powers are abusing that trust and adopting decisions against the majority of their fellow citizens -- decisions on the most important, vitally important issue, at that. It is most appropriate to recall this now, when the world community is marking human rights day.

[Kolchanov] Vladimir Borisovich, another very important human right, the right to work, is also widely flouted. This is registered in a whole series of international documents, and is registered in a whole series of Western countries' constitutions, but is observed only in the socialist countries, while in the capitalist world there are tens of millions of unemployed, tens of millions of people thrown onto the streets without any means of subsistence and with no reliable prospects for the future.

The right of those who have dissentient views are also trampled upon, although a great deal is said about the freedom of speech and freedom of thought in Western countries. The United States is a model capitalist country; indeed, it describes itself as such. Yet it is stained with the blood of reprisals against hundreds of thousands of people of dissentient views.

A bit of history: In the 1940's and 1950's numerous political trials were held in the United States, or which communists, trade union activists, and public figures were the victims. In 1968 shots were fired upon those taking part in a poverty march in Washington and upon peaceful demonstrators in Chicago. On one day in May, 1971, the Army and police arrested 13,000 participants in a Washington antiwar demonstration during a national antiwar moratorium. Just recently, too, in June, about 1,000 U.S. peace supporters were arrested; at hearings later several hundred people appeared in the dock. Persecution of those of dissentient opinion has long been an everyday political occurrence in the United States.

[Vedenyapin] To conclude our roundtable discussion today, I should like to underline the following idea: Human rights and the sovereign rights of states are logically linked one to the other, and constitute a kind of logical continuation of one another. It is impossible to encroach upon the sovereignty of another country without suppressing the liberty of its citizens and infringing the basic human right, the right to life. This understanding clearly predetermines the intensifying influence of those who champion the maintenance of peace and preservation of life on earth. The present international week of action against deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe, which was called by the erroneousness of reckoning on the antiwar movement fading away. The initiators of the new spiral in the arms race counted in vain on the wave of protest dying away once deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles weapons had begun, on people becoming reconciled to this as a fait accompli. No, life shows that the human mind cannot reconcile itself to the nuclear threat. Mass demonstrations have recently been held near the U.S. military bases on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy where the new U.S. first-strike weapons are being deployed, and these demonstations are continuing. Those taking part in demonstrations and meetings in our country and in many countries in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa angrily condemn the reckless course of the Reagan administration and its NATO henchmen which, in pursuit of an unattainable military superiority, are pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The broad masses of the people demand that Washington and its allies return to the situation which existed before the new U.S. missiles were deployed in Europe, and should finally set out on the path towards seeking an honest agreement on curtailing nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union is convinced, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasized in his statement, that peace can be strengthened and the security of the peoples guaranteed; not through increasing and inventing more and more new types of weapons, but, on the contrary, through reducing the existing weapons to immeasurably lower levels.

With this, comrades, our broadcast comes to a close. We thank you for your attention and bid farewell until our next meeting on the air.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD092156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 83

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, presented by commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev; with international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and All-Union Radio commentator Nikolay Agayants]

Reagan's 'Cowboy Policy'

[Excerpts] Hello Comrades! Among the letters that arrive at the program, many express a profound concern at the tense situation in the world.

Mariya Nikolayevna (Saveleva) from Leningrad, (Emil Grigoryan) from Lvov, (Gavriil Nazarovich Yenchenko), war veteran from the village of (Dechkovsk) in Krasnodar Kray, and many, many other radio listeners resolutely condemn the reckless militarist policy of President Reagan and totally support the constructive course of the Soviet Union, which is directed toward surbing the senseless arms race and toward preserving peace. I have been fortunate enough to live to an old age. I am a pensioner and a labor veteran, Comrade (Morozova) writes from Moscow. When I think that our children and grandchildren are threatened by a mortal danger merely because the American President does not like our life, our system, I am seized by wrath and indignation. Who, I wonder, has given Reagan the right to be in charge of the fates of Soviet people, to gamble with the lives of other peoples? We know the value of peace. We want to preserve it for our descendants. Our people have never given way before an aggressor. I totally approve the firm position of the Soviet Government that was set out in the statement by Comrade Andropov, (Morozova) ends her letter. Many radio listeners are interested in why such an abrupt deterioration in Soviet-American relations has taken place. (Leonid Petrovich Bogdanov) from Zhitomir writes: It is generally known that peoples, including the American people, wish to live in peace. Not long ago a poll in the United States showed that those presidents -- Roosevelt, Kennedy -- who built their policy not on irreconcileable confrontation with the Soviet Union, but who sought ways toward peaceful coexistence, enjoy the most popularity there. Why is Reagan so irreconcilable toward us, Comrade (Bogdanov) writes. Why has the United States frustrated the Geneva talks?

I invite Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist, to reply to this and to a number of other questions.

[Shishlin] I think that in replying to this question, first and foremost it is not worthwhile, probably, to concentrate so much attention directly on the personality of the American President. Reagan is conducting a policy which is not independent, although of course, it is colored with individual colors which are connected with his deep anticommunist prejudices and with his irreconcileable anti-Sovietism. But on the whole, however, this is the policy of a significant part of the ruling American class, and, in the final analysis, our long-standing relations with the United States -- and, as you know, comparatively not long ago the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with that country was marked -- have known various pages. And, unfortunately, there have also been pages which have been both sufficiently sad and sufficiently bitter.

But if we are to speak of the essence of the present moment and of the essence of that policy which has been taken into its arsenal by the present American Administration, then, repeating the policy of his predecessor in relation to class, the current American President has definitely even further stressed those anticommunist accents that have always been in the policy of official America. Well, I mean those same colors which are determined by such maxims of Reagan as that, allegedly, the Soviet Union and the socialist world as an empire of evil and so on and so forth. But this is, of course, generally rhetoric, but it is rhetoric, I repeat, which is subjugated to certain class and social interests.

But what is the policy itself conditioned by, what is this American foreign policy course itself conditioned by? Undoubtedly, this course is first and foremost not at all evidence of the strength of America, although far be it from us to underestimate America's possibilities. This course is evidence that the course of history is not to the liking of the American ruling class, it is not to the liking of the present American Administration, and that it would like somehow or other to fence itself off from the social changes that are taking place in the world. They are taking place before our eyes, because, if we compare the world today with what was 10 or 20 years ago, let us say, we observe colossal changes on the political map of the world, and they are changes in a progressive sense, of a progressive nature.

So, first of all, I would like to stress that however complex the struggle may be, however acute a nature it may take on today in the international arena, these are nonetheless rearguard battles from the point of view of the United States and from the point of view of American policy. But in order to somehow win these rearguard battles or to ensure at least some preconditions for success, the present American Administration has given itself an unattainable goal, to ensure for itself military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist world. It considers it essential to ensure for itself this military superiority in order to gain a free hand in international affairs, and, at least, to shackle Soviet possibilities for the resolution of the creative tasks that were determined by the 26th Congress of our party and, on the whole, by the program instructions of Soviet communists. And, of course, the American Administration, the Reagan administration is striving after this aspiration for military superiority, the aspiration to disrupt the military-strategic parity which exists today in the world -- assertively, sparing no expense and not stopping at massive propaganda campaigns intended to portray black as white and white as black. But, probably, it is also necessary to note the fact that President Reagan comes from the political circles of California, the same American state which is not only on the way up and is notably distinguished by its growth among the other American states, but California is also the main military forge of America and it is the political cradle of Ronald Reagan. And it is natural that, first of all, Reagan listens to the Californian industrial group, which is connected with the military business.

Incidentally, it is noteworthy that the rather unscrupulous policy which the present American Administration is conducting with regard to China in connection with the so-called Taiwan problem is also dictated by the fact that precisely the Californian businessmen maintain particularly wide-ranging business links with Taiwan. And precisely this totality of circumstances determines Reagan's political credo, although it must be said that it is the general opinion that Reagan, as a political figure, possesses neither diverse international experience nor a deep knowledge concerning the outside world. It is very idealized, in the negative sense of that word, policy, which sees no further than certain ready-made lies and truths. But this probably makes his life easier in certain cases, and it allows him to act impetuously and assertively, in the manner of some kind of Californian buffalo, or, as has been said on more than one occasion, he is conducting a cowboy policy.

'Essential Countermeasures'

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, why has the United States frustrated the Geneva talks?

[Shishlin] Precisely for the reasons I have just discussed. Because the United States was not interested in a deep reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe. During the present administration it has not displayed an interest in curtailing the arms race. It is interested in the contrary. It is for this reason that they are putting all these military programs on stream -- the production of MX missiles, the production of Midgetman missiles, and the production of the Trident II system and many other vast programs, and they are strictly upholding a line toward the constant increase of military expenditure, with each year surpassing the previous record.

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, here is a letter from war veteran (Sergey Viktorovich Gorelyshev) from Grodno. He asks: What was the motive for the U.S. refusal at the talks to take into account the British and French missiles in the overall balance of nuclear weapons in Europe?

[Shishlin] Well, here, of course there is great range in the arguments of the United States, Britain and France, although the extent of that range in their arguments does not at all, in itself, make those arguments convincing, because for us it is, as a matter of fact, irrelevant from where the missile will take off. It is important where it is aimed at. And the fact that Britain is a member of NATO, France is a member of NATO -- although it is not in the military organization of the North Atlantic bloc -- the fact that the military obligations, so to speak, of Britain and France are determined by the North Atlantic Treaty, no one is disputing this. I don't know if there is any need to cite all those false arguments, but I can cite simply as an illustration: The United States says this: Allegedly, one cannot equalize nuclear forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact; one must equalize nuclear forces between only the Soviet Union and the United States. But it is no secret that our partners and friends do not have nuclear weapons. Only the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons in the socialist community, whereas on the side of NATO there are three nuclear powers. And how can we fail to take into account the fact that Britain and France have their own nuclear weapons which are under the jurisdiction of those states, under their command, but they are nonetheless weapons which are aimed in a totally determined direction. But the essence of the whole matter is of course that the very existence of British and French nuclear forces is interpreted in American ruling circles as precisely a change which provides the possibility, in the most painless manner, of attempting to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union by equalizing only American and Soviet nuclear armaments.

[Lavrentyev] And, finally, the last question to you, Nikolay Vladimirovich. It is put by (Georgiy Kirillovich Matveyev) from Uzhgorod. The Soviet-American talks in Geneva have been broken off, he writes. What next?

[Shislin] There is no need to guess about what next. Firstly, as you know, the Soviet Union, with the agreement of its allies in the Warsaw Pact, is to implement essential countermeasures in connection with the threat which is created to the security of the socialist community by the fact of the deployment of American nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of Western European states. These countermeasures have been precisely regulated. Theyare precisely proportionate to the threat which is created to the security of the socialist world. And these measures are not confined only to those threats which, as a matter of act, arise directly from European territory. For the United States, the Pershing II missiles are, first of all, a first-strike weapon, and in relation to the Soviet Union these weapons undoubtedly have a strategic nature. For this reason, the Soviet Union is no only abrogating its moratorium on the deployment of the SS-20 missiles, but it is also taking essential steps so that, using the water area of seas and oceans, we can deploy essential nuclear missile weapons so that the threat to American territory will be sbsolutely identical to the threat which is being posed to the territory of the countries of the socialist community. But I repeat, these are defensive measures, countermeasures, and they are far from being the only ones, which allows me to reply to the question of what next? The Soviet Union -- and this is spoken of clearly in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- is ready to return to the talks if the situation is turned back to that day when there were no American nuclear missile weapons on the territory of Western Europe -- all those Pershings and Tomahawks. In that case, of course, the Soviet Union will be able to reply in an appropriate fashion, and all those initiatives that were undertaken by the Soviet Union in the interests of attaining a mutually acceptable solution will be renewed and their force would be confirmed.

And, thirdly, we must take into account that, even in the present international climate which has become more acute, the Soviet Union is not changing its strategy aimed at the radical improvement of the world political climate. And in this case the Soviet Union is not acting alone.

A common line is being conducted by the countries of the socialist community. This line is close to the realistically thinking political circles in the West. This line is shared, and is widely shared, and energetically supported by mass antimissile, antiwar movements. For this reason, when speaking of what next, while being fully aware that a very acute, very difficult and very tough struggle is possible, we must see that in this struggle the prospects of peace are of course completely realistic, completely visible, and we must believe firmly that the possibilities of our country, the possibilities of our friends and allies, the possibilities of mankind are such that the threat of war can be averted and that peace can be preserved and strengthened.

Near East Peace 'Further Off'

[Lavrentyev] Our regular listener Mikhail Sergeyevich Maysko from the village of Smeloye in Sumy Oblast asks in his letter when tranquil life will be restored in the Near East and what the prospects are for a settlement of the crisis. Also interested in the situation in this part of the world are Comrade Dukalov from Votkinsk in the Udmurt ASSR, Muscovite Manayenkov, and many others.

Unfortunately, comrades, I have to say that as yet one is not seeing a tranquil life in the Near East. The principles for a peaceful settlement in the area are well known. Briefly, they boil down to the following: the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories, ensuring the right of all the states in the region to live in peace, and a just solution of the Palestinian question on the basis of recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the creation of a separate independent state.

Can one consider that at present even one of these principles is close to implementation? I think not, and you will agree with me on this. The west bank of Jordan, the Golan Heights, and the Gaza Strip, which were occupied by Israel in 1967, have to all intents and purposes been annexed. What is more, the Israelis have now, in addition, seized southern Lebanon. Last year's aggression against that country and the increasing threats against Syria show that not one state in the region can be unconcerned about its fate. Accordingly, the Palestinian question, which is often called the key to a Near East settlement, is still far from a solution.

That, briefly, is the state of affairs, However, of later there has been the addition of a further extremely dangerous and destabilizing factor, which radically changes the whole character of the already explosive situation in the Near East. I am referring to the presence in Lebanon of the troops of the United States and its NATO allies and, of course, not only their presence but also their direct involvement in military actions against Lebanon's national patriotic forces and the Syrian forces that are in that country under a mandate from the Arab League. Until just recently, Washington was employing a division of labor, if one may put it that way, in the Near East, whereby it engaged itself in political intrigues, persuading and threatening, but did not enter the fighting. The military and gendarme functions were given over completely to Israel. Now the time of diplomacy has ended and the time for the employment of brute force has arrived. The American naval armada in the Eastern Mediterranean is a fist threatening the whole area, and Washington does not feel constrained about making use of it.

It seems to me that the Reagan administration is pursuing two goals by its direct military actions in the Near East. One goal is of a military strategic character, namely, to consolidate its position in the area and to create a stable springboard where directed not only against the Arab countries but also, taking acocunt of Lebanon's geographical position, against the Soviet Union.

The other goal I would say, is a geopolitical one. After all, it is not fortuitous that Washington has declared this whole area to be a zone of its own vitally important interests, and does not conceal the fact that the aggression in Lebanon is dictated by precisely these interests. They lie first and foremost in the oil-rich Persian Gulf. A U.S. naval aircraft-carrier formation is ready at any moment to blockade this area from the south, from the direction of the Indian Ocean. Now, indeed, the Pentagon is stealthily approaching the area also from the northwest. One may say that, casting aside all propriety, that the United States is acting just as shamelessly and brazenly as the colonialist powers of the past.

It thus turns out, comrades, that a just Near Eastern settlement is now probably further off than it has ever been. The main reason for this is the adventurist policy of the Reagan administration, which is more and more frequently being defined as international terrorism promoted to the rank of state doctrine.

Grenadians 'Hostile' to U.S.

Comrade Pischik from the town of Konotop in Sumy Oblast; Comrade Kachagin from Chelyabinsk, and Comrade Maltsev from Orenburg ask us to speak about Grenada. Ivan Aleksandrovich Gorelishchev from Noginsk asks when the American occupiers will clear out of the island.

In our 18 November broadcast we spoke in depth about the history and geographical and natural features of Grenada. Therefore, today I shall speak briefly about the situation in the island and answer Comrade Gorelishchev's specific question. Despite the fact that there are at present over 2,000 American soldiers on the tiny island, which measures 31 kilometers by 22, they are not fully in control of the situation there. According to news agency reports, pockets of resistance are still being encountered on parts of the island that are of difficult access.

Two British journalists from THE GUARDIAN newspaper who visited Grenada recently, stated that, disregarding the richest uppercrust of Grenadian society, the majority of Grenadians are hostile in their attitude toward the American soldiers. If elections are held in the near future on the island, it will be difficult for the United States, even under the conditions of control that it gets from its occupation, to draft its proteges into office. The Grenadians retain too deep an impression and good memories of the 4-year rule by the people's forces.

As for the withdrawal of the occupying forces from the island, at first the date of 1 December was referred to. As we can see, that deadline has already passed. The next deadline is 23 December, when the 60 days that the President is able to dispatch troops abroad without asking the permission of Congress expire. However, statements by a number of high-ranking American military officials have already been appearing, saying that the U.S. soldiers who have been put to work on the island in constructing a number of military installations will remain there for an indefinite period. There is already a plan to create a U.S. military base in Grenada.

American propaganda was earlier crying out that Cuba was building a military base on the island. This was an out-and-out lie. I have been in Grenada and also visited the construction site of the international airport, where Cuban specialists were working. Anyone so desiring could walk through the construction site and take a look wherever he chose. Grenadian children were riding along the runway on bicycles. The first thing that the Americans did was to fence off the whole area of the airport with barbed wire and to post sentries there.

Green Beret Operations Viewed

Our regular listener Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Vaza, Valentina Igarikina from Vladimir, the Oblasovs from Minsk, Dmitriy Nikolayevich Bereza from the village of Sadovoye in the Krasnoozerskiy Rayon of Novosibirsk Oblast, the 10th grade schoolboy Yura Chernyavskiy from Simferopol, and many others ask us to speak in greater detail about mercenaries, in particular about the so-called Green Berets belonging to the U.S. special forces.

I shall ask All-Union Radio commentator Nikolay Agayants to answer this question.

[Agayants] They are called Rangers, modern-day Landesknechts, soldiers of fortune, wild geese, and so on. But all these names, like gangsters' nicknames, conceal professsional killers who are hired for particularly direty and bloody deeds by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon, the American military department. These cut-throats are recruited among human riffraff, among former criminals and swindlers, people with tarnished reputations, adventurers and those fond of the easy life and willing to do anything you like for money. All of them, under the supervision of experienced instructors, undergo special training and intensive ideological brainwashing in the spirit of frantic anticommunism and in a spirit of hatred for the national liberation movements.

While hypocritically going on about the danger of international terrorism, Washington, as shown by numerous facts, is widely practising the preparation of conspiracies, the assassinations of progressive political and public figures and subversive espionage actions. One should in this respect particularly speak of the important role in the implementation of the present Reagan administration's aggressive militarist course and in the plans of the CIA and the Pentagon that the so-called special forces, that is, these Green and Black Berets, Sea Lions, aqualung subversive agents, and so on, are called upon to play.

The directives drawn up by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, for the 1984-88 period stress: We must revive, active and strengthen special troops in order to demonstrate the power of the United States in places where the use of the conventional armed forces would be premature, unsuitable or impossible. The head of the Pentagon's circular goes on to say that the special troops will carry out operations in Eastern Europe and also in the northern and southern sectors of NATO's zone of operations.

It is well known that a decision has already been adopted for a considerable increase in the numbers of the subunits of Green Berets, which together with two Ranger battalions, the U.S. Navy's Sea Lions unit and the Army group for waging psychological warfare will operate under the auspices of a unified command for the subversive and interventionist formations of the U.S. Armed Forces. Unlike conventional troops, the mercenaries will be sent deep inside countries with governments not to Washington's liking in order to overthrow these governments, to destroy strategic and economically important installations, and to carry out assassinations, diversions, sabotage, and other subversive operations. These dangerous plans show that Ronald Reagan's administration is promoting terrorism to the rank of state policy and is preparing new aggressive actions against sovereign countries similar to the piratic invasion of Grenada. Such reckless playing with fire, THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER says, is fraught with great risk and could lead to unpredictable consequences.

The U.S. public, indignant over the bloody deeds abroad by the Green Berets and their involvement in the dirty war in Vietnam, has a sharply negative attitude to the very idea of the existence of the special- purpose troops and the use of mercenaries in the CIA's secret operations. But the White House disregards the views, of millions of ordinary Americans and continues to assign the soliders of fortune, these watchdogs of imperialism, a special role in the plans to expand the U.S. military presence in various regions around the globe.

REAGAN SPEECH CALLED 'POLITICAL PHARISAISM'

LD112033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow 11 Dec (TASS) -- Sergey Kulik, TASS political observer writes:

The latest radio speech by Reagan can serve as a sort of standard of political pharisaism. The speech, broadcast all over America, has been used by the White House's master for justifying his "new course" in the Near East: Washington's trasition from flirting with the Arabs to direct strangulation of the Arab peoples...with the aim of "defending U.S. interests." The President once again advertised his "plan for a peace settlement" in this region which, as he has demagogically maintained, "envisages a just solution to the Palestinian problem" as well as the "sensible settlement of relations between the Arab countries and Israel."

Talk about "justice" sounds, when it comes from Reagan, especially blasphemous. Never before Reagan has official Washington refused the Arab people of Palestine their right to create their own independent state. Not a single U.S. President has denied the major right of this people -- the right to live.

The list of the crimes of the present U.S. Administration against the Palestinians is long enough. The carnage in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps is the direct outcome of the "peacemaking efforts" of Washington diplomacy, a diplomacy ensuring the seizure of West Beirut by the Israeli aggressors. The tens of thousands of people -- Palestinians and Lebanese, who have been killed in the past year in Lebanon, where U.S. Marines today take part in punitive actions against the patriots on an equal footing with the Israeli occupiers -- is the result of the "strategic agreement" between Washington and Tel Aviv. The hundreds of thousands of Arabs and Palestinians left without homes or shelter in their own land, the victims of the Israeli policy of "creeping aggression" -- this is a by-product of U.S. policy, which supports and tries to justify Tel Aviv in everthing.

Now the lands of the Arab people of Palestine have become the object of mass colonization, unprecedented in our century, with the aid of which Israel is trying to change the character and aspect of the regions it has seized. The Zionist occupiers undermine their population's trade and economy, deprive the population of political, social, and civil rights, destroy its cultural heritage, and completely oust the Palestinians from territories that have belonged to them since time immemorial.

Everywhere in these territories the Israelis are attempting to sink the roots of illegal occupation deeper and deeper, consolidating their presence and spreading the network of militarized settlements, the number of which already exceeds 150. About 60 percent of the land on the West Bank of the Jordan has already become the "property" of the aggressor. Everywhere the native population is subjected to arrests, torture, and indiscriminate searches.

This lawlessness, highhandedness, and terror is clearly, for Reagan, a synonym for the concept of "justice," because, receiving Israeli Premier Y. Shamir the other day with open arms, he not only did not try to moderate the expansionist appetites of Tel Aviv but, on the contrary, gave the "green light" to their new actions of brigandage. As F. Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, correctly noted, "the United States has granted Tel Aviv all the necessary means for annihilating the Palestinian people."

Moreover, commenting on the results of the amicable talks between Reagan and Shamir, which ended with the drawing up of a direct U.S.-Israeli deal against the Arabs, the world's press is unanimous in its view: Whereas the United States previously implemented its anti-Palestinian course through Israel, from now on it is switching to direct military actions against the Palestinians. Having cast aside hypocritical attempts to "dissociate" itself from the banditry of the Israeli partner in the Anti-Arab strategic alliance, the White House sanctioned firing from the ships of the U.S. Navy upon the peaceful living quarters of Palestinian refugees in the Burj al-Barajinah camp and in the Hayy as-Sallum and Al-Laylakah districts of Beirut, using rocket and phosphorus shells.

Such are the first bloody symptons of the implementation of the "just solution" to the Palestinian problem in the Reagan manner. To the accompaniment of explosions of U.S. bombs, they are trying to impose upon the Palestinian people capitulatory conditions for a settlement to the problem, and are trying to compel it to give up the right to self-determination and to the creation of its own state in exchange for "autonomy" under the yoke of occupation.

It is not about peace and justice in the Near East that Washington is concerned today. Far more important for the White House is guaranteeing Israel's expansionist interests and subordinating the Near East region to its own military-political control. It is within the channel of this policy that U.S. imperialism, obsessed with the idea of world domination, sees the "settlement of relations" between the Arab world and Israel. Reagan's "justice" under such conditions turns out to be interference by Washington in the internal affairs of the Arabs, and a threat for every Arab country, along whatever path it may be developing.

No Pullout From Lebanon

LD112035 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] President Reagan has given to understand that a pullout of American Marines from Lebanon is out of the question. He was speaking over the radio on Saturday. Reagan noted that the presence of the American contingent in Lebanon as part of the Multinational Force hinges on the strategic importance of the region. The President also said that the American planes based on aircraft carriers off the Lebanese coast will continue to fly over Lebanese territory. He said the United States will take all the necessary steps to protect the Marines.

On this pretext, American aviation has been carrying out large-scale bombing raids of the positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and of the Syrian contingent of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

U.S. 'SELF-GENERATING AGGRESSION' THREATENS EUROPE

PM091217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Stages of Deception and Aggression"]

[Text] A growing stream of justifications is coming from Washington in connection with the recent barbaric bombing raid by U.S. aircraft in Lebanon's mountain region, where the Syrian military contingents introduced into Lebanese territory some time ago at the Arab League's request are located. American and even West European citizens are showered daily with articles, press conferences, and interviews on this question.

One gets the impression that far more justifications are being produced than information immediately after the bombing raid. This is highly significant. The Grenada experience is beginning to penetrate more deeply into the minds of the West European and U.S. public. Democratic Senator Alan Cranston assessed the Near East situation in light of the U.S. military action in Lebanon as "exceptionally dangerous." The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN stresses in particular that Washington's reckless action has been widely condemned in the Arab world and, furthermore, there have also been sharp statements from pro-Western states.

In short, public opinion in the West is beginning, albeit somewhat timidly, to draw global conclusions from what are outwardly local events. Especially as the scenario of the Reagan administration's international crimes and the subsequent justifications are mirrored on every occasion. The only difference is the geography and the scale.

U.S. diplomacy has adopted a highly primitive and uncomplicated concept. In my view, it can be completely summed up in the old soldiers' tale about the soldier who crept into a strange house with the intention of making himself at home. Old lady, the soldier said to the housewife, give me some water to drink, I'm really hungry, and I need a place to sleep.

Thus the pretext for the aggression against independent Grenada, of part one of the "soldier's triad," was provided by the fact that about 1,000 Americans were living in that country, working or studying. In the U.S. Administration's opinion, they were threatened by a potential danger from Grenadian left-wing forces, although no one was threatening the Americans and no complaints had been received from them. But the American system of "self-generating aggression" came into action. Part one of the triad operated, and called into being part two, which took the form of landings by marines and paratroopers. Finally, part three came into operation: The island was occupied by the United States and is destined for a future as a U.S. military base in the Caribbean.

And not it is possible to begin the tale anew and start circulating the provocative rumor about the threat of an attack on the U.S. Marines in Lebanon. At the recent Moscow press conference, when talk turned to the fact that the U.S. President is justifying the U.S. aircraft's action in Lebanon by citing the need to "defend" the U.S. Marines, it was justly remarked: "The question is, who invited them in?"

Furthermore, the U.S. Administration itself artificially and deliberately creates, wherever necessary and according to the system of total license, a situation conducive to the start and development of aggressive actions. As Democratic Senator Gary Hart admitted, "Some people in the administration (he named no names) provoke attacks on our troops by their reckless actions." Comment is clearly superfluous. Let us only say that these "people" are the inspirers of the self-generating aggression.

To hear the explanations of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and his deputy Eagleburger, it appears that the whole business in Lebanon boils down to "defense" of the Marines (and who actually did invite them there?). It is true that this "defense" now embraces not only the Marines themselves, but also the naval armada crusing along Lebanon's coast, the many aircraft on board the aircraft carriers, and the tens of thousands of Marines and paratroopers on the transport ships and landing ships.

It must be further borne in mind that "defense" is also required for the military planes which overfly for reconnaissance purposes Lebanese territory where the Syrian military contingents and detachments of Lebanon's national-patriotic forces are located.

Secretary of State Shultz contended that the bombs dropped from the aircraft fell only on previously and accurately determined targets. And these targets were determined days in advance by U.S. reconnaissance aircraft which, so the Pentagon hypocrites complained, were for some unkown reason driven off by Syrian air defenses. And after this the U.S. Administration spokesmen can bring themselves to describe as harmless the flights by reconnaissance aircraft over Lebanon's territory!

Grenada is in Central America, Lebanon is in the Near East. Different geographical locations, but the U.S. strategy of self-generating aggression is the same, only the scale varies. In the opinion of some West European politicians, the United States will not allow itself to do in the "civilized world" what it is doing in the "Third World" continents. It is, however, possible to argue about where the strategy of self-generating aggression originates -- in Asia and Latin American or...in Europe. After the war the United States invaded Europe with the "Marshall Plan." The plan had not only to be introduced into Europe's postwar economy but also to...provide a defense against the "Soviet danger," which even then was used in every way in order to camouflage the true goals pursued by the policy of Europe's transatlantic benefactors. After that, the aggressive NATO bloc emerged, whose purpose was also to "defend" by such "typically European" methods as the siting of U.S. military bases with large American garrisions in West European states.

It can be said that the West European countries have gone through all three states of the U.S. soldier's penetration of someone else's home. Now, in connection with the iting of new U.S. nuclear missile means that has started in West Europe, the United States intends to give orders as though it were at home. What requires "defense" is increasing -- therefore the size of "defense measures" is growing. The new missiles mean new military units to service them, new military depots, new lines of communication, new territories set aside for nuclear missile installations. And, judging by Senator G. Hart's remarks, the United States has learned sufficiently well how to fabricate "reasons" for the "defense" of the relevant regions of West European countries.

Thus it is in vain that some West European politicians disregard the experience of Grenada and Lebanon, limiting its validity to the Near East and Latin America. It affects Europe, and how!

U.S. 'POLITICIZATION' OF ECONOMIC TIES INCREASING

PM091507 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Dec 83 p 3

[Interview with A.P. Veselyev, deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprise, by A. Kalashnikov under the rubric "Attention! Sabotage! "Failure of Sanctions Policy"]

[Text] Question: Even those people in the West who tried at all costs to wreck the implementation of the project have been forced to admit that the policy of an economic boycott on the construction of the Ukengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline has ended in failure. What do the lessions of "The deal of the century" indicate? Has this episode taught the transatlantic supporters of "economic warfare" against the socialist countries anything? Washington at least is continuing to try to represent the development of East-West trade relations as a "one-way street." This assertion was also one of the arguments in favor of a boycott.

Answer: That "argument" can have nothing in common with the real state of affairs. The "gas-for-pipes" deal is mutually advantageous, otherwise our Western partners would simply not have concluded it.

We naturally do not hide the advantageousness of this contract for us: The construction of the pipeline will make it possible to open up the gas-bearing regions of West Siberia more quickly. Gas is already reaching the center of our country along this pipeline. After a time, once the shipments of Western equipment have been paid for, we will gain an additional major source of currency. In turn, for the West the pipeline is a reliable source of the energy raw materials it needs so much and of major new orders for the metalworking industry, which is experiencing a serious crisis in the capitalist countries. The deal, estimated at $15 billion, guaranteed work for almost 250,000 people in West Europe at a time of mass unemployment being the number one problem in the capitalist world.

Here is the opinion of (F.-V. Kristians), chairman of the board of the West German Deutsche Bank, which participated in financing pipe and equipment shipments from the FRG for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline: "The task of banks lies precisely in financing exports of the output of their country's industry. They thereby promote the development of national production capacities."

In short, the "project of the century" graphically demonstrated the interdependence of the world economy, and the objective trend whereby the Soviet Union's economic and scientific potential and its natural resources play an ever-growing role in the international division of labor, promoting the strengthening of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with differing social structures.

Question: Thus, the only firms that have lost out are those that joined in the boycott, primarily U.S. firms. Direct losses due to the breaking of contracts alone ran to more than a billion dollars. What made Reagan, who came to power with the backing of big business, damage his own interests?

Answer: Plans for deliveries of U.S. coal were put to the Europeans, in particular, as an alternative to the "gas-for-pipes" project. Had this plan been implemented, the U.S. monopolies would have made a substantial sum. Furthermore, the White House knows perfectly well that without Soviet gas the Western countries' energy difficulties would be exacerbated.

Washington does not like talking about this ulterior motive behind the introduction of "sanctions," although it is quite obvious that, in the crisis gripping the capitalist world, the competitive struggle among the imperialist states is intensifying sharply.

But this is only one side of the coin. The main reason for the introduction of "sanctions" would seem to lie deeper. It stems from the strategic line currently adopted by Washington with regard to the socialist countries.

Question: Are you thinking of the "crusade" that President Reagan announced against the socialist countries?

Answer: Precisely. In this respect the gas pipeline episode is extremely indicative.

The U.S. Administration's policy of "economic warfare" against the socialist countries whereby trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties with the USSR and the other community countries are curtailed untimately pursues political ends. It is a question of attempts to squeeze socialism and shake the community countries' positions in the international arena. Even since the forced lifting of the long-failed "sanctions" against the gas pipeline, Reagan has continued to demand that his allies tighten controls over credit, technology, and goods bound for the socialist countries.

The "politicization" of economic relations is intensifying and commercial ties are being used as a means of unceremonious interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs. Remember the pretext for announcing the embargo on shipments of equipment for the gas pipeline -- a response to the USSR's "complicity" in the introduction of martial law in Poland?!

Just like international terrorism, which has now been elevated in the United States to the rank of state policy, "strong-arm tactics" in the economy and trade are subordinated to U.S. imperialist ambitions for world domination.

If you take a sober look at things it becomes quite obvious that the "White House's venture was foredoomed to failure. The USSR's firm economic positions in the international arena have stood the test of time and rest on the Soviet Union's economic might and the existing correlation of forces in Europe and the world. It is really no accident that the U.S. Administration's actions aroused sharp protest in West Europe, which has long been successfully developing economic ties with the socialist countries.

And perhaps the main point is this: Life has once again proved the futility of trying to hold back our country's economic development by means of trade bans. Soviet industry rapidly started up production of the equipment hit by the ban on shipments. The embargo in no way upset our plans, and construction of the other pipelines too has been proceeding on schedule or even faster.

Question: The American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST made the following comment on the news of the completion ahead of schedule of the work on the export gas pipeline route: "What was to have demonstrated the Soviet Union's economic vulnerability has actually turned into a demonstration of the Russians' economic might." U.S. businessmen are talking in the same vein -- particularly the head of the Caterpillar Tractor firm, which, owing to the embargo, lost orders worth $90 million. He thinks that U.S. firms will now find it difficult to regain the confidence of their Soviet partners....

Answer: Our position is the same as before, and this was stressed at the 37th sitting of the CEMA session, held in Berlin: We favor the development of trade and economic relations with all states and are prepared to cooperate on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. At the same time the communique adopted at the session sitting stressed the importance of deepening cooperation within the CEMA framework in order to accelerate development of production and mutual deliveries of output whose import has been impeded because of certain capitalist countries' policy of discriminating against the CEMA countries in trade and economic ties.

But we continue to believe that the strengthening of East-West trade and the economic relations will have a salutary influence on world economic ties and will promote the strengthening of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

'RECORD' MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS BILL SIGNED

LD092218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1416 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, 9 Dec (TASS) -- President Reagan has signed a military appropriations bill for the current 1984 financial year that provides for the allocation of a record sum -- almost $250 billion -- for military programs. The overall ceiling for spending on militarist preparations will exceed $280 billion.

The new act takes account of practically all the requests of the Pentagon, which is striving at all costs to achieve global military superiority in order to pursue a policy of armed diktat against sovereign states. This involves primarily building up the offensive nuclear potential. Funds have been allocated for the production of the first 21 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are a first-strike weapon. Overall, it is planned to build 100 such missiles. Each of them will be fitted with 10 high-capacity nuclear warheads.

Considerable appropriations are set aside for the production of 95 medium-range Pershing II missiles, whose deployment has begun on the territory of Western Europe, and for the creation of yet another "Ohio"-type nuclear-powered submarine and of 52 Trident nuclear missiles with which submarines will be fitted. Funds have also been provided for the construction of 10 new B-1 strategic bombers.

The Reagan administration's plans are on a considerably lesser scale than the militarist programs targeted by the White House and the Pentagon for implementation in fiscal year 1985. Judging by press reports, the President intends to ask Congress for $305 to $320 billion.

CIA PROTECTED IN 'PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE CRIMES'

LD120102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has signed a draft law on allocations for the intelligence activity of government organs. This primarily concerns the chief espionage department in the country, the CIA. The exact amount allotted to the cloak-and-dagger knights is being kept secret for the moment. However, it has become known from press reports that the funds total several billion dollars. Never in the past has the activity of the CIA taken on such global proportions. Under Reagan, almost 14 [as heard] large-scale operations, costing more than $5 million, have been initiated.

These data, cited by the magazine NEWSWEEK, do not, of course, reflect all the dirty deeds being carried out at the moment by the lads from Langley. The CIA is granting money and arms to the Afghan robbers; arming, training, and financing antigovernment groups in Ethiopia and Angola; paying for the raids by the Pol Pot bands into the territory of Kampuchea; supporting the separatists in India; and conducting an actual war against Nicaragua.

Having put its stake on the intensification of subversive acts against progressive forces, the present U.S. Administration is using the CIA as an instrument for achieving its goal. Hence the new billions of dollars that will go into espionage, sabotage, terrorism.

The fact that the CIA enjoys the particular liking of the U.S. ruling circles is borne out by the following: A draft resolution has been submitted to the Senate on the creation of a national museum of the history of U.S. intelligence gathering. In essence, its organiztion will be yet another operation by the special services and their ideological protectors. They will try to persuade Americans to reconcile themselves to the criminal activity of the intelligence organs.

It is by no means a coincidence that the director of this scandalous agency, Casey, was recently presented with a medal for outstanding leadership. By this very fact the White House gave a guarantee that it would protect the CIA from responsibility for its past, present, and future crimes.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCE TERMED 'HYPOCRISY'

LD100700 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The proclamation signed by President Reagan on the occasion of the Human Rights Day marked on December 10 has been a fresh example of Washington administration's utmost hypocrisy. That "document" contains many a high-flown phrase about the need for observing the basic human rights. But their comparison with Washington's real deeds proves that the proclamation is a meaningless scrap of paper written for form only.

Thus, for example, Reagan calls for the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted in 1948 by the U.N. General Assembly, and which, as Reagan stresses, remains an "international yardstick" to measure the activities of all governments in that field. The whole falsehood of these calls by the head of the White House can be seen from the fact that the American President has recently sanctioned a brutal aggression against the sovereign state of Grenada and mercilessly trampled underfoot the right of that people to self-determination, free from interference from the outside. The leader of a country whose troops are now trampling the soil of Lebanon, depriving the people of that long-suffering land from the right to peaceful independent life, is pharisaically demonstrating concern for the "observance of human rights". Washington's criminal militaristic strategy aimed at preparations for nuclear war is also an attempt at flouting man's inalienable and sacred right -- the right to life.

U.S. ELEVATES TERRORISM TO 'STATE POLICY'

LD102102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1240 GMT 10 Dec 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] Today is Human Rights Day. This day was marked by a special UN session. Every person has the right to life, to freedom, and to personal inviolability -- this is written into the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted 35 years ago by the UN General Assembly; every person has those rights, including those in Grenada, in Lebanon, in El Salvador. American imperialism appears in the world arena as an oppressor of human rights, freedom, and independence of peoples. Today's U.S. Administration, in the shape of a new doctrine, has openly elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy.

The United States has carried out a predatory attack on Grenada; it is turning that island into its own colony, its own military base. American soldiers are killing and committing outrages on Grenada; 2,700 American servicemen, who are supposedly giving assistance to the Grenada authorities, to secure law and order, continue to remain on the island. Securing law and order -- indiscriminate arrests, roundups, torture, and humiliation of the island's population, are concealed beneath this false mask.

The American President affirmed that U.S. forces would leave Grenada very soon; 23 December, that is, by Christmas, was the last date he named. And today a report has come from Washington that President Reagan has sent a letter to congressional leaders saying that it is still impossible to predict the length of time that the Armed Forces will stay on Grenada.

And I want to tell you about yet another report from Washington. The U.S. President has signed a proclamation on the occasion of Human Rights Day, being marked today. Oh, so many high-flown words are in this proclamation, on the need to observe basic human rights. Reagan calls for the observance of the Universal Delcaration on Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1948. He calls it an international standard for the activity of all governments. But in teaching others, in handing out advice, the American Administration and its President are least of all analyzing and pondering over their own activity. With a stroke of the pen the leader of the American administration signs such declarations and gives the commands for fresh firing and bombing on foreign soil, such as is taking place in Lebanon. Death, destruction, grief -- there you have it, the standard for the activity of today's American administration.

VERBAL 'BLUNDERS' CURTAIL REAGAN PRESS CONTACTS

LD110055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1301 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] New York, 10 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev reports: "Ronald Reagan's point of view does not necessarily reflect that of the American Government. He is speaking as a private person." According to THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, this type of ironic anecdote has become widespread among employees of U.S. embassies abroad. Together with representatives of the White House apparatus, they often have to adopt urgent measures to correct any damage caused by the bungles and slips of the tongue constantly being made by the present head of the administration when he speaks.

However, the real problem lies not so much in the fact that, as THE WASHINGTON POST puts it, White House staff "stoically have to mop up" after slips of the tongue by the President, who not infrequently "says things at press conferences that either contradict the facts or are profoundly wrong." The real problem extends far beyond the incompetence of the U.S. President. M. Green, one of the authors of a recently-published book entitled "Ronald Reagan's Reign of Errors," in which he collected and analyzed over 300 statements by the President on various questions, has given an interview to the CNN television company. In the interview he said that the dangerous thing is that Reagan bases his policy on incorrect and distorted facts and figures taken out of thin air. According to Green, the present head of the administration "strives to adjust facts so that they fit in with his ideological views. But when his views clash with reality, he alters the facts, not his views."

The consequences of this are frightening. According to M. McGrory, the well-known American observer, "President Reagan is conducting a policy that is not only a heavy burden for the U.S. people but is also simply mean." "Without any twinges of conscience he allocates money for the murder of Nicaraguan peasants, who have done him no wrong apart from the fact that they live in a country whose government he does not like. He does not hesitate for a minute to oppose the good sense and patriotism of Americans who are trying to halt the gigantic buildup in nuclear arsenals baing carried out by his administration."

As an example of the "dangerous and outrageous" utterances by representatives of the administration, M. McGrory mentions a statement by a high-ranking member of the National Security Council, who said that the Russians have the choice of either following the Western road or of preparing for war. She also mentioned an assertion by a high-ranking Pentagon official who assured that a nuclear war could be survived just so long as there were enough spades to dig shelters. McGrory notes with alarm that Reagan turns a blind eye to such tricks, in the same way, as it happens, that he pays no attention to his own blunders, which his aides describe as "harmless mistakes."

However, the strategists of Reagan's election campaign have now evidently decided that each new blunder could seriously undermine his position in the 1984 presidential election. In view of this, as the CNN television company reported, "Reagan's contacts with the press will be kept to a minimum so that he does not accidentally blurt out something he shouldn't."

USIA MARKS 30 YEARS OF 'PROPAGANDA,' 'SUBVERSION'

LD120515 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1432 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, 10 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy reports:

A very pompous ceremony has been held in Washington to mark the 30th anniversary of the United States Information Agency (USIA), the principal U.S. propaganda mouthpiece. Since it was set up in 1953 at the height of the "cold war," the agency has changed its name and its leaders on several occasions. However, it has never retreated from the tasks set for it: to use falsehoods and distortion of the facts to justify Washington's aggressive policy, to wage psychological war against the socialist countries, to foist militaristic ideas on the world, and to extol the notorious "American way of life."

It is not surprising, therefore, that the dirty, subversive activities of the USIA have never reached such proportions as they have under the Reagan administration. The agency's big new headquarters, which accommodates its 1,800-person staff, is only one symbol of the USIA's "second birth," which ensued when Reagan entered the White House. During this fiscal year, the agency was allocated $642 million, which is $44 million more than in the previous fiscal year. In the 1985 fiscal year, official Washington, which does not begrudge funding for ideological subversion, is planning to allocate $806 million for the agency's needs.

The White House is taking particular care of the USIA's principal radio mouthpiece, the "Voice of America." C. Wick, the USIA director, boasted at the ceremony marking the 30th anniversary that the administration has already set aside $101 million for these purposes. Overall, about $1 billion will be spent. Radio broadcasting of a subversive nature to socialist and other countries has been sharply increased. The "Voice of America" poisons the ether for a total of 956 hours a week in 42 languages. However, even this is not the limit for possibilities, in the opinion of the administration. An honored guest at the ceremony, J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has suggested pouring streams of anti-Soviet slander into the ether... "in all languages of the world without exception."

In his congratulatory message, President Reagan described the USIA as "one of the most important federal agencies." He declared that "the administration is proud of what the USIA is doing." Well indeed, the activities of this subversive propaganda center, which poisons the ether with slander against the socialist and developing countries and tries to create an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion between peoples, are fully in keeping with the policies of the present administration.

REAGAN HIT FOR 'HOSTILE POLICY' TOWARD BLACKS

LD101109 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

U.S. President Reagan has dissolved the United States Commission on Civil Rights -- a non-governmental body designed to keep an eye on the observance of civil rights in the USA.

The President was angered by the members of the commission, who persistently demanded that measures be taken against the discrimination of black Americans.

There is less than a year before the presidential elections of 1984, and it is getting increasingly obvious that the votes of the black American electors, who evaluated at its true worth the attitude of the President to themselves, is one of Reagan's serious election programmes.

The negative attitude of the black American voters to the President is the result not only of the traditional racism, which has been practiced by the American authorities for more than 200 years now, but also a direct consequence of Reagan's activities. Over the three years of Reagan's stay in power, the position of the black American population in the country has deteriorated. Many gains of the struggle waged by black Americans for many years for their rights have been eliminated over the years of Reagan's Presidency.

The black Americans are particularly critical of "Reaganomics", which is based on the limitation of the socio-economic rights of the poorest part of the population of the USA, to which an overwhelming majority of black Americans belong. Prior to Reagan's Presidency the unemployment rate among the black Americans was 12.4 per cent, now it has reached 20 per cent and among black teenagers -- 45 per cent. The position of black jobless is the more tragic, as the term during which they were entitled to unemployment grants has expired.

The Republican administration encourages segregation at the educational establishments in the United States, it has cancelled quotas in employment at enterprises getting orders from the federal authorities and obliging them to employ a certain percentage of representatives of national minorities.

William Reynolds, an official of the U.S. Justice Department said in this connection that "such racial quotas" are inappropriate, as they call in question democracy in the USA. We do not adopt laws ensuring the advantages of whites to the blacks, the racist said derisively. Meanwhile, in force in a number of states is a racist law according to which any person having at least a 32nd part of negro blood is considered to be a negro.

Fresh facts of short work made of black Americans, whose perpetrators go unpunished, have been made public recently. Blazing crosses of Ku-Klux-Klan and night assemblages of Ku-Klux-Klaners are a familiar sight. Things have gone so far that Van D. Lowman, the head of the clan's department in Ohio State, announced his intention...to run for Presidency. Another Ku-Klux-Klan man Bill Wilkinson frankly said that the views of President Reagan and the clan are similar on most of the issues.

In his famous speech "I Have a Dream" the prominent fighter for the civil rights of black Americans Martin Luther King said that he would have liked to live to the day when all Americans -- black and white -- will be equal, when they will not have to live in fear for their future. Today on the Human Rights Day, which is being marked on the U.N. initiative worldwide, it must be said that his dream has never come true. Over the past fifty years the black American population of the USA, said John Jacob, the president of the influential black American organization the National Urban League, has never been a target of a more hostile policy, than the policy pursued by the Reagan administration.

PRC CONDEMNS U.S., ISRAELI BOMBINGS IN LEBANON

PM091611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Attacks Condemned"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec -- The Chinese press has published a statement by a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman which says, among other things: "In the past few days U.S. and Israeli aircraft have bombed Syrian and PLO positions in Lebanon, which has led to a further sharpening of tension in the Near East." "We severely condemn these attacks," the PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman stated

A RENMIN RIBAO commentary, which examines the broadening of U.S. military interference in this region within the context of the "intensification of rivalry with the other superpower," notes that the "Chinese people strongly condemn such actions by the United States, which harm the cause of peace throughout the world. The United States must rapidly end its military interference in Near East affairs."

WU XUEQIAN REPORTS TO NPC STANDING COMMITTEE

PM091613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agency Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec -- As XINHUA reports, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has delivered a report on the current international situation and on Chinese diplomacy in the past year to a session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress being held in Beijing.

IZVESTIYA NOTES USSR-PRC METEOROLOGICAL PROTOCOL

PM081157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The signing of a protocol between the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and the PRC State Meteorological Bureau on improving channels of meteorological communication between Moscow and Beijing took place in Moscow on 6 December.

The protocol was signed by Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

NAKASONE REMARKS ON KURILS 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

PM091331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Dalnev article: "Irresponsible Statement"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone recently found it necessary to raise again in a public statement the so-called "territorial question" in relations between the USSR and Japan. The Japanese leader's utterances might have passed unnoticed since they are only a repetition of the tired and unfounded territorial claims on the Soviet Union. However, the head of the Japanese Government's unrestrained tone is noteworthy. After all, the Japanese prime minister accused the Soviet Union of nothing more nor less than "pocketing" the so-called "northern territories," by which is meant the southern part of the Soviet Kuril Islands. In so doing Nakasone, with astonishing disregard for the historical facts and relevant international agreements, tried to prove the "illegality" of the Soviet Union's actions, seeking thereby to reshape the results of World War II Japanese-style.

The question automatically arises as to why the Japanese prime minister found it necessary to make such statements.

Nakasone answered this question himself. Recalling the imaginary Soviet military threat, he again called for an acceleration of Japan's militarization in order, as he said, to ensure that the fate of the "northern islands" does not befall Japan. The Japanese prime minister thus showed once again that Japan's ruling circles need the so-called "territorial question" as a pretext to justify their own militarist course.

There is one more factor. The present outburst of anti-Soviet statements has come at exactly the same time as the official launching of the parliamentary election campaign in a Japan shaken by the latest political crisis created by the "Tanaka case" verdict. Obviously, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party leadership has decided to enhance its prestige -- a prestige thoroughly tarnished by the bribes scandal -- by its favorite means, revitalizing the campaign of territorial claims on the Soviet Union.

The crude and unseemly tone of the statements by the head of the Japanese Government make one think that Tokyo, emboldened by its appreciable "successes" in reviving militarism and strengthening the military-strategic alliance with the United States, has decided that one can conduct international relations by casting aside by all norms of diplomatic etiquette and respect for a sovereign state.

The Soviet Union's stance on questions of relations with Japan is plain and clear. We favor the development of genuine good-neighborliness and cooperation with that country. It is quite clear, however, that the irresponsible statements the Japanese leaders are permitting themselves will scarcely further improve the general climate of Soviet-Japanese relations and in no way demonstrate the wisdom of that policy.

As for the calls to arm Japan, they show yet again that Japan is embarking on the dangerous path of reviving the militarism which once brought national catastrophe to Japan.

JAPAN ASKED TO WORK FOR PEACE IN NICARAGUA

OW090803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 9 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Friday called on Japan to make its position clear to prevent what it described as more bloodshedding in Nicaragua as part of a series of requests Moscow is making to governments the world over, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov conveyed his government's expectation to Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima that Japan would make efforts for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Central American country. Pavlov was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union is making the requests, because it is worried about the increasingly critical situation in Central America and about possible U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

In reply, Nakajima reasserted Japan's support of efforts by the Contadora Group nations -- Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela -- for a peaceful settlement. Nakajima said that the Sandinista government of Nicaragua seems to have been betraying pledges it made at the time of the takeover of power in 1979 that it would accept plural parties, introduce a mixed economy system and follow a nonaligned foreign policy, the officials said. He went on to say that Nicaragua is supporting anti-government movements in neighboring countries and this is causing apprehensions in these nations, the officials said.

ERSHAD TAKES OVER AS BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

LD110942 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi December 11 TASS -- The Indian news agency UNI quotes Bangladesh radio as saying that Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, has declared himself president of the country today. Simultaneously he has dissolved the government. Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, who was president of Bangladesh, has resigned.

Earlier Hussain Mohammad Ershad official scheduled presidential elections for May 24, 1984 and parliamentary elections -- for November 25, 1984.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS STACED IN PAKISTAN

LD101537 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Islamabad December 10 TASS -- Mass meetings and demonstrations have been held in the Pakistani city of Hyderabad under anti-American slogans on the initiative of the movement for the restoration of democracy. The participants in the meetings and demonstrations expressed concern over the expansion of military contacts between Pakistan and the United States and demanded that martial law be lifted and democracy be restored in the country. According to a report of the newspaper MUSLIM, the authorities called in police to disperse the demonstrators. As a result of clashes with police, some people have been injured. Several people have been arrested.

PAKISTAN NUCLEAR ARMS PLANS 'ALARM' INDIA

PM120918 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Pakistan's Nuclear Program"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 Dec -- India's leading circles are voicing alarm in connection with Pakistan's active attempts to organize production of its own nuclear weapons. As India's Defense Minister R. Venkataraman stated in parliament, the government believes that Islamabad is able to obtain enriched uranium and create nuclear weapons. Pakistan, which acquired the necessary scientific and technical equipment for these purposes abroad, is currently obtaining fissionable materials at the nuclear power station in the region of Quetta (Baluchistan Province), the minister pointed out.

Despite the dense veil of secrecy surrounding the Pakistani nuclear program, specialists believe that the reserves of radioactive raw materials which Pakistan possesses are sufficient to produce four or five atomic bombs a year.

Carrying out preparations for the production of lethal weapons at an accelerated pace, Pakistan's military regime is displaying increased interest in delivery vehicles. These may be modern U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, the first consignment of which is already stationed at advanced air force bases in direct proximity to India's western border. At the same time, representatives of the Pakistani Defense Ministry have secured an agreement with the West German firm OTRAG on the delivery to Pakistan of a major consignment of medium-range missiles.

ARKHIPOV DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN INDIA

LD091908 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 9 TASS -- The Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended its 8th session here today. The Soviet delegation to the session was led by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Indian delegation was headed by Indian External Relations Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The session discussed the state and prospects of Soviet-Indian links in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, engineering, power industry, coal mining, oil industry, and other economic sectors.

The two delegations reached agreement on consolidating production cooperation between Soviet factories and the machine-building works that were built with Soviet assistance in Ranchi, Durgapur and Hardwar. The commission also examined possible cooperation in building a number of other facilities in a variety of fields in India.

USSR-INDIA TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1984 SIGNED

LD091839 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union and India signed a trade protocol for 1984 here today. It provides for a further growth of trade between the two countries thanks to increases in both the volume of trade and the range of mutually delivered goods. The Soviet Union will, in particular, increase its exports of machines, equipment, fertilizers, and newsprint to India. It will also supply this country with cement and aluminium for the first time. Soviet imports from India, including those of cotton cloth, knitwear, garments, linoleum, cable, equipment for dairy industry, and other manufactures, will also grow markedly. The Soviet Union is India's biggest trading partner. India, in its turn, is the biggest trading partner of the USSR among developing states. Last year trade between the two countries exceeded 31,000 million rupees. The coordinated volume of trade for next year is substantially bigger than the indicators laid down for 1984 in the long-term Soviet-Indian trade agreement which was signed in December 1980.

INDIAN LABOR MOVEMENT 'CONTACTS' WITH CIA NOTED

LD120055 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 11 TASS -- The Indian Governemnt has passed a decision on a thorough study of the available evidence on the activity of some U.S. institutions and organisations in India dealing with labour issues which act as a cover for CIA secret operations, the India press agency reported. The Indian security forces have already started analysing the data on frequent attempts by agents of the United States espionage agency to establish close contacts with the leaders of the workers and labour organisations. The agency points out that in waging a "secret war" against India and other developing countries which do not wish to follow in the wake of Washington's aggressive policy, the CIA is bent on stirring up religious-communal strife, propagating anti-communism, undermining the governments' efforts at ensuring socio-economic progress, and on destabilizing the internal political situation.

The United States has already been caught out in similar activities in India. The country's government has recently closed down a subversive centre in the city of Ahmedabad (Gujarat state) financed by the CIA. The centre was allegedly engaged in "studying the situation in the sphere of labour", but in reality, the India press agency points out, this institution was entrusted with the role of initiator of the "workers' actions" fully corresponding to the schemes of the U.S. special services. The Indian Government is now taking the necessary steps so as to rule out the possibility of the revival of similar organisations, the India press agency points out.

KARMAL HITS U.S. IN 'HUMAN RIGHTS' MESSAGE

LD101248 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Kabul December 10 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has addressed a message to the Afghan people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary since the adoption of the universal declaration of human rights by the United Nations.

He said that a great many people across the world are being oppressed and exploited by imperialists. Whole nations such as the Lebanese and Palestinian people have become victims of the Israeli Zionists and the American imperialists. The U.S. aggression against Grenada has flouted all human values. The Reagan administration constantly violates human rights by fuelling the arms race, cultivating more and more seats of international tension, suppressing national liberation movements, perpetrating the economic plunder of developing countries, depriving people of work, and reducing appropriations for social needs in the United States itself. The undeclared war against the DRA, which is being by international imperialism and reaction with the United States at the head, is one concrete example of this policy.

The April Revolution in Afghanistan has translated into reality the dream of the Afghan people for happiness and progress. For the first time in history respect for human rights and their observance is guaranteed by the entire package of practical measures adopted by the PDPA and the revolutionalry government. Real equality between men and women is exercised for the first time. It is also for the first time that the government has assumed concern for ensuring the right of all peoples to work. A policy is conducted in the DRA for the strict enforcement of democratic legality.

The cause of the difficulties confronting the Afghan people are interference and aggression by imperialism led by the United States.

"We are convinced," the message said, "that the struggle for ensuring human rights is indivisible from the struggle for peace, social progress and the building of a new and just economic order, from the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism racism, Zionism and apartheid."

KARMAL ON 'DEEP ROOTS' OF FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

PM081402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Buttress of Independence"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Dec -- A presentation ceremony has been held here at which the Afghan leadership was handed the congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on a notable date -- the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Afghanistan F.A. Tabeyev presented the congratulations to B. Karmal.

B. Karmal spoke at the ceremony, saying in part: Relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet land have deep roots. The foundation of the friendship between the two countries' peoples was laid by the great V.I. Lenin. All the legislative acts and treaties signed between our countries are of tremendous significance. Especially the 1921 treaty, which enshrines mutual readiness to help safequard and strengthen Afghanistan's independence.

The Afghan people and the party and the government of the DRA deeply and cordially thank the heroic people of the Soviet Union, the CPSU, the Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the selfless support our country has been given since the victory of the April revolution.

In conclusion B. Karmal expressed the conviction that fraternal and inviolable friendship between the USSR and the DRA will live forever and that there will be no force in the world capable of hindering the development of this friendship. On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the Government and people of the DRA he again expressed a sense of profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people, and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

The ceremony was attended by S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SRV'S TRAN QUYNH IN MOSCOW

LD091453 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1246 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, who is leading the Vietnamese delegation at the ninth meeting of the Soviet-Vietnamese intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They discussed questions on the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SRV

LD091829 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The intergovernment Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has completed a session here in Moscow. Agreements providing for broader bilateral contacts in many areas have been signed. For example, the Soviet Union will increase aid to Vietnam in the builing of power stations and coal mines. Specialists of both countries will work jointly to develop new high-yielding varieties of agricultural crops, rice included.

A trade agreement for 1984 has been signed. Under it, commodity exchanges between the Soviet Union and Vietnam should increase by 8 percent.

ASEAN, AUSTRALIA DIFFER ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

PM091651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin article: "Canberra's Opinion"]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister R. Hawke recently concluded talks with some leaders of ASEAN countries. The question of the stand taken by Canberra in connection with the so-called "Kampuchean problem" was one of the most important items on the agenda of the visit of the head of the Australian Cabinet to Bangkok and Jakarta.

As is known, when he addressed the present UN General Assembly session, Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden announced his government's intention to withdraw support for the draft resolution propsed by the ASEAN countries. Under that draft it was proposed to retain the UN seat for representatives of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" -- a handful of renegades who have neither territory nor a population and who exist only on handouts from reactionary forces. Australia's stand threw a number of ASEAN states into confusion. Some of them even proposed curtailing economic contacts with Canberra as "punishment" for the step taken by that country's government.

R. Hawke's recent visit, as the press of Southeast Asian countries pointed out, helped in some measure to settle the disagreements over a number of questions of bilateral relations. Howver, Australia stuck to its guns on the chief issue -- its attitude to the normalization process in the region of Southeast Asia. The Australian prime minister, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW emphasized, made his interlocutors in Bangkok and Jakarta clearly aware that his country voices "serious concern" at the actions of those who are "trying to return the Pol Potites' bloody regime to power."

The disagreements that have arisen between countries of the associaiton and Australia graphically demonstrate the decline in popularity of the methods of pressuring the states of Indochina that certain circles try to use in resolving regional problems.

USTINOV 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO SOFIA DETAILED

Speech at Army Garrison

LD092025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, which is in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit, visited a memorial complex in the town of Pleven which was erected to mark the centenary of the liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov made an entry in the honorary visitors' book. The delegation visited the Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School. In the afternoon the delegation returned to Sofia. A meeting took place here at which speeches were delivered to the personnel of the Sofia garrison by Army General Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. The latter said in part:

[Announcer-read] During our visit we spent some time at the Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School and had meetings and talks with party and military leaders and working people of the republic. The friendship between the peoples of our countries is firm and long-standing. It has taken shape and been developed over the centuries, and has been bound together by jointly spilled blood in the struggle against our common enemies. Never to be forgotten are the heroes of Pleven and Stara Zagora, Shipka and Sheynovo, who cast off the Ottoman yoke and won independence for Bulgaria. Our peoples will not forget the feats of Soviet and Bulgarian servicemen in the struggle against the German fascist aggressors.

Our friendship became filled with new content and flourished with particular strength when socialism began to be built on Bulgarian soil. The People's Republic of Bulgaria's close cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states promoted its rapid march forward in the fields of economic development, science and culture, improving the prosperity of the people and strengthening defense.

The building of socialism, Comrade Ustinov said, is successfully led in Bulgaria by the Bulgarian Communist Party which is tried and tested in class struggle. Now, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers' movement and consistent Marxist-Leninist, it is confidently leading the Bulgarian people along the path of building a new society.

The Soviet people are now working intensively. In this, the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the rate of growth of public-sector production and labor productivity has increased. Major new national-economic projects have been commissioned, including the unique Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline which is almost 4,500-km long. There is perceptible and positive progress in agriculture, and the well-being and cultural level of Soviet people are improving steadfastly.

For the further implementation of our creative plans we need peace, and reliable peace, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov stressed. Fresh and convincing confirmation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving nature and concern for the peaceful future of mankind was given by the statements by Comrade Andropov and his replies to questions put by PRAVDA. These expressed our party's principled assessment of the international situation and the party's approach to the fundamental issues of today.

The situation in the world now is very alarming. It has never been so dangerous in the whole of the postwar period. This is caused by the U.S. Administration's openly aggressive and militarist course. Reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO countries have unleashed military preparations at an unprecedented rate and scale. The aim of the buildup in these military preparations, the USSR defense minister noted, is to strive to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries, and then, threatening them with military force, to secure for themselves undivided world domination. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community have issued the warning on more than one occasion that under no circumstances will they allow anyone to gain military superiority over them. This was stated most resolutely this June at the Moscow meeting of top party and state leaders of seven fraternal socialist countries.

The United States and NATO, however, did not heed that warning. They are continuing to carry out their insidious plans for an arms buildup. The most dangerous factor for the cause of peace today is the siting of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They are already being delivered from the United States to European soil. In the next few days these missiles will be put in a state of operational readiness in Britain, the FRG and Italy.

In this way the deployment of new nuclear arms on the territory of a number of West European countries has become a fait accompli. By its actions the United States has wrecked the possibility of achieving mutually-acceptable agreements at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. In the conditions that have come about the Soviet Union considers its further participation in these to be impossible. The USSR's position in connection with this aggressive action by the United States and certain NATO countries was clearly set out in the statement by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 24 November 1983. The united view and the united will of our party and the entire Soviet people and their unswerving determination to give a due response to the adventurist, militaristic policy of the current U.S. Administration, and the NATO bloc are concentrated in this important political document.

In view of the increase in the military threat for the Warsaw Pact states, the Soviet Union has abrogated its moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons. [sredstva] in the European part of the USSR. We have been obliged to embark on the additional deployment of these weapons in our country, in places where they will be able to reach the corresponding countries of Western Europe on whose territory the new U.S. missiles are being deployed. By agreement with our allies, the GDR and the CSSR, preparatory work for the deployment of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles is in progress on their territory. Appropriate Soviet weapons will be deployed in ocean regions and seas to create an adequate direct threat to U.S. territory. In all respects -- combat might, strike range, quantity and time characteristics -- this retaliatory measure will be equal to the threat that the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe create for us and our allies. It goes without saying that other measures to safeguard the security of the socialist community will be adopted.

In speaking of these steps one should stress that, both previously and now, the USSR does not strive for military superiority. However, the retaliatory measures we are taking are completely necessary to ensure the military balance, which the militaristic forces of the United States and NATO are trying to upset in their favor. In implementing the countermeasures the Soviet leadership -- as stressed in the statement by Comrade Andropov -- will continue to do everthing to ward off the threat of war and to preserve peace for the present and future generations.

Comrade Ustinov noted that angry indignation on the part of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is being evoked by the actions of the United States in the Near East, where the blood of the Lebanese people continues to flow due to the U.S. armed interference. The United States has recently been resorting ever more frequently to the use of armed force to achieve its mercenary and hegemonist aims. Evidence of this is the bandit-like attack on Grenada, the creation of the military threat to Nicaragua and to other countries in the Caribbean Basin. All these aggressive, imperialist actions destablize the situation in the world and whip up tension.

However, nobody can turn back the course of history. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries live and will live and develop according to their own laws, and laws of the most advanced social system. Our military and political alliance, the Warsaw Pact and its joint armed forces, are the reliable shield of socialist gains and peace on earth. The Soviet Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army are firm and inviolable links in them. It is demanded that we continue to strengthen the defense capability of the fraternal countries of socialism and constantly raise the combat readiness of our armed forces so that no intrigues by the enemy can catch us unprepared.

Honored by Zhivkov

PM112004 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Stay in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Dec -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is in Bulgaria on an official, friendly visit at the head of a Soviet military delegation. A warm, comradely conversation took place.

The Soviet military delegation then met with members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

T. Zhivkov presented to D.F. Ustinov the Order of Georgi Dimitrov, awarded to him for his services and personal contribution to the deepening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, for strengthening cooperation and the combat alliance between the armies of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, and in connection with his 75th birthday.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Bulgarian leader noted the great contribution of the USSR defense minister to strengthening the defensive capability of the Soviet country and to the consolidation of the combat might of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states which in today's complex situation are a most important guarantee of the peace and security of the peoples of the socialist countries and a reliable barrier to those who are fond of military adventures.

I want to express once again, T. Zhivkov stressed, our sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet Government, and to the Soviet Armed Forces for the tremendous assistance which they have given and are giving to us in building the Bulgarian People's Army and in its transformation into a modern socialist Army. We are proud that the Bulgarian People's Army, which is ready to fulfill its patriotic and international duty for defending peace and socialism, marches in the combat formation of fraternal armies shoulder to shoulder with the glorious and invincible Soviet Army.

Through the fault of adventuristic and reactionary imperialist forces of the United States and NATO an exceptionally complex international situation has now developed in the world -- the tensest since the end of World War II. These forces, which are trying at any price to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, are recklessly nudging mankind toward the abyss of thermonuclear war. In this alarming international situation the sincere and invariable desire of the USSR to limit and halt the arms race, to reduce thermonuclear arsenals, and to do everything in order that world peace may be preserved, is manifested even more strongly and vividly.

Bulgaria highly evaluates and fully supports the numerous constructive Soviet peace initiatives set forth by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, including the retaliatory measures connected with the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe which has begun.

The Soviet peace initiatives and the coordinated foreign policy course of the fraternal socialist countries aimed at the resolution of vexed questions between states through equitable dialogue, point out the only correct path to averting a thermonuclear catastrophe, to the normalization of international relations, and to guaranteeing the peaceful future of mankind.

D. F. Ustinov cordially thanked the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Bulgarian Government for the lofty award. I regard the conferment of the Order of Georgi Dimitrov, he said, as acknowledgement of the tremendous contribution of the Communist Party, the Soviet People, and of their armed forces to the strengthening of friendship between our fraternal parties, peoples, and armies.

This friendship was tested and tempered in the joint struggle against common foes for the triumph of the radiant ideals of Marxism-Leninist and socialist internationalism. It is now steadily gaining strength and developing in the interests of the creative work and the security of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and of the peoples of the socialist community countries, and in the interests of the practical implementation of the ideas of communism.

The monolithic cohesion of the USSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and of the other countries of the socialist community is an insuperable barrier standing in the way of agressive imperialist schemes. Together with the servicemen of the armies of the other socialist countries, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and of the Bulgarian People's Army stand guard over the revolutionary gains of our fraternal peoples. The defense of the peaceful labor of our peoples is a sacred and just cause. And for us communists there is no higher duty than to carry it out with a high sense of responsibility.

Members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and the members of the Soviet military delegation attended the presentation of the award.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo gave a dinner in the delegation's honor.

Return to Moscow

LD101753 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defence minister of the USSR, returned to Moscow today.

The delegation was in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, and General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politbureau of BCP Central Committee and people's defence minister.

The delegation was welcomed by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, by military leaders and other officials.

The welcoming party included Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR Dimitr Zhulev.

Bulgarian Reportage

For Bulgarian reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by a Soviet military delegation led by Minister of Defense Dmitriy Ustinov, which concluded on 10 December, see the Bulgaria section of the 9 and 12 December editions of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

RADIO FREE EUROPE 'CRUSADE' AGAINST POLAND HIT

PM090943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Rzhevskiy "International Notes": "Speaking with Someone Else's Voice"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is preparing a new large-scale operation within the framework of its declared "crusade" against communism. As is known, a provocative new orgy has been sanctioned against Poland with a view to discrediting the economic measures being taken by the Polish leadership. The Polish Government's recent note, which once again resolutely protests against U.S. interference in Poland's internal affairs, is being studiously ignored.

The remnants of the antisocialist underground in the country are being exploited in Washington's senseless venture, which is doomed to failure. Recently Radio Free Europe, which is in the pay of the CIA, disseminated a so-called statement by the temporary coordinating committee of the underground Solidarity a propos the planned regulation of food prices in Poland. This "statement" naturally censures the measure which has been put forward for broad public discussion and which was provoked particularly by the need to ease the consequences of Solidarity's subversive activities in 1980-1981. As is known, these actions were aimed at plunging the Polish economy into the abyss of anarchy and chaos. The "statement" contains threats and appeals for strikes and protests. Work very slowly and display passivity -- this is the importunate advice of the "conspirators." The worse things are for Poland, the better, they say, repeating by heart the slogan which was tossed out by the West's ideological subversion centers. In unison with this slogan, the underground's ringleader Bujak, in an interview with the Western press, asked what he thinks of the U.S. sanctions against Poland which are causing that country many billions' worth of damage, replied without hesitation: "It is the moral duty of the United States." There is no denying that this concept of morality is in keeping with the inveterate White House hypocrites!

Now, the subversive radio voices have started running in a new underground "four-point program", in which underground members from the former Solidarity allegedly take account of changes in public opinion and external conditions. The program has not yet been "announced" but what is said about it leaves no doubt that this program is being dragged out to back up the latest propaganda ballyhoo.

The underground, moreover, just like Washington, is stubbornly trying to prove that the situation in Poland is deteriorating and seeking every new "arguments" to transform the Polish economy into an arena of political struggle. In the forthcoming production of the theater of the absurd, actors who have already failed once are being pushed to the front of the stage. They are obligingly playing into the hands of the Reagan administration which has adopted a course of global confrontation with the socialist community.

POLAND SAID READY TO AID EUROPE 'BALANCE'

PM092027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PAP Report"]

[Text] At a press conference held here, so PAP reports, a Polish Government spokesman has stressed that Poland is ready to make such contribution to curbing U.S. attempts to change the balance of forces in Europe as may be necessary for strengthening the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states.

In connection with the speech in the Sejm on 5 December by C. Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of international affairs, it was stated that the U.S. Embassy in Poland is not the only mission engaged in activity contradicting the status of a diplomatic institution. There even exists a distribution of commitments among the embassies of certain NATO countries, whose policy toward Poland is unfriendly and aggressive.

ZHIVKOV STOPS OVER IN TASHKENT EN ROUTE TO INDIA

LD111518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of State, made a stopover in Tashkent today on his way for an official friendly visit to India.

Comrade Zhivkov and those officials accompanying him on his trip were welcomed at Tashkent airport by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials.

RCP VISITORS SEE USSR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

PM091015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] An RCP delegation headed by N. Busui, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, was in the Soviet Union 28 November through 5 December in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP.

The Romanian comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the CPSU's work in the field of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the electrical equipment and electronic industry, had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee machine building section, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and the USSR ministry of the electrical equipment industry, and visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes in Moscow and Riga.

SFRY PAPER HITS 'MILITARIZATION' OF ITALY

LD111651 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade December 11 TASS -- The KOMMUNIST weekly of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has published a commentary on the deployment of American cruise missiles in Sicily. It says among other things:

The medium-range missiles being deployed in Sicily have a different, a more important and far-reaching military-strategic significance than the ones to be deployed on the territory of other NATO member-countries. They considerably change the distribution of the NATO forces in Europe.

Even at a cursory glance at the geographical map one can see that the cruise missiles in Sicily are practically outside the European theatre of military operations. The missile weapons deployed in Sicily can hit only the southernmost areas of the Warsaw treaty countries.

Do they have any special aims?

These missiles cover, above all, the whole area of the Middle and Near East and North Africa. Hence it follows that they are a "nuclear umbrella" over the territory which the American strategists consider to be vital to the interests of the USA.

The accelerated militarisation of Sicily and southern Italy as a whole will further heighten tensions in the Mediterranean. The missiles in Sicily are among the most dangerous types of weapons and constitute an impudent challenge to peace and balance of forces in Europe.

The implementation of the plan for the deployment of cruise missiles in the south of Italy may be a heavy blow to the security of a number of European states which do not belong to military blocs and advocate disarmament in Europe. It also constitutes a direct danger to Yugoslavia's security.

CSSR OFFICIAL ON PACT UNITY, SUPPORT FOR USSR

PM091305 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Interview with Frantisek Sramek, deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, by APN correspondent A. Shamshin: "Unity and Confidence" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is SELSKAYA ZHIZN introduction]

[Text] At SELSKAYA ZHIZN's request, Frantisek Sramek, deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, has given an interview to A. Shamshin, APN correspondent in the CSSR.

Our peoples' fraternal alliance, imbued with a spirit of class solidarity, is growing constantly richer and stronger on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism and loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism. This alliance makes it possible for the CSSR to have all-around exchanges of experience with its Soviet friends, to jointly solve the problems of building socialism and communism, to find the most rational forms of economic ties, and to define a common line in foreign policy matters.

The struggle for a just international policy has always been an integral part of the universal struggle for a just peace on earth -- a struggle, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "for man's right to life." Side by side, our communist parties -- the CPCZ and the CPSU -- our states, and our peoples are defending the interests of peace, showing the firmness and the permanent importance of the Leninist principles on which the constructive foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are built.

"We have no reason to fear the West because we -- the socialist community peoples -- are all united and are not going to sit idly by while the Reagan administration spearheads its Pershings and Tomahawks toward us with increasing accuracy..." -- that is the message in the resolutions of rallies held in plants, factories, and agricultural cooperatives in support of the agreement between the USSR, Czechoslovak, and GDR Governments to start preparatory work for the siting, on our territory in particular, of Soviet operational-tactical nuclear missile complexes. Our people consider these steps, which we have been forced to take by the aggressive policy of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc countries, to be not simply timely, but vitally necessary. "Our main response to the West," Czechoslovak citizens are saying in their letters and speeches, "is selfless labor for the sake of the peace, freedom, and independence won at such high cost in World War II thanks to the Soviet Union's selfless fraternal aid."

Yes, Europe has been living under conditions of peace for nearly 40 years. And it is indebted for this above all to the peace-loving policy of the USSR and all the countries of our socialist community. This policy, the only correct and far-sighted one, is graphic testimony to the indivisibility of socialism and peace. Imperialism, lost in its internal and interstate antagonisms, upheavals, and conflicts, is incapable of supplying answers to the questions currently perturbing the peoples of the planet. It has no future and is incapable of having one.

There are no facets of our country's life that could be imagined without the close cooperation of the Soviet Union: ideology, economy, culture, science, and technology, as one of the most graphic areas of the development of our contacts... Today it is no exaggeration to say that each unit of output produced within the framework of the international division of labor contains the joint labor of our fraternal peoples. Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists are pooling their efforts to implement CEMA programs.

Our people comprehensively support the USSR's foreign policy course set out in the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This course is aimed at curbing the arms race imposed by the U.S. Administration and at achieving detente and peace. The Soviet leadership declares that, in carrying out the Soviet people's will, it will continue to do everything to remove the threat of war and to safeguard peace for present and future generations. These words express the will of all the planet's peace-loving forces, and the will of our Czechoslovak people, which is reinforced by daily selfless labor and unity with the USSR.

U.S.-WEST GERMAN DEFENSE AGREEMENT VIEWED

PM091056 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On a False Pretext"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec -- The press here has reported that FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner and U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger have signed an agreement in Brussels on the joint acquisition of air defense systems. The FRG has committed itself to buying from the United States 12 fire subunits of the Patriot antiaircraft missile system and two similar systems for personnel training. Sixty subunits of the Roland tactical air defense missile system will also be bought.

Under the agreement, the FRG, in turn, will use 27 of the Roland system fire subunits for the defense of 3 U.S. bases in the FRG. These units will be manned and serviced by the West German Air Force.

The agreement that has been signed demonstrates that the Kohl-Genscher government is being drawn increasingly actively into a continued arms race in Europe while hiding behind statements of the need to "strengthen and modernize" NATO's armed forces.

U.S. To 'Pocket' $3 Billion

PM091055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Missiles for Nuclear War"]

[Text] Brussels, 7 Dec -- The United States is stepping up the modernization of NATO's armaments. At the bloc's headquarters the U.S. and FRG defense ministers have signed an agreement on the siting of new air defense systems on West German territory. Under the terms of the agreement 12 U.S. Patriot antiaircraft missile complexes and 27 Franco-West German Roland air defense systems will be stationed around military bases in the FRG. As a result of this deal, the U.S. military-industrial complex will "pocket" about $3 billion.

It is being noted here that the latest U.S. Patriot missiles are intended specifically for the European theater of military operations, where the U.S. military is planning to wage a "limited" nuclear war. In all, Washington intends to deploy in Europe about 6,000 Patriot missiles costing over $11 billion.

The FRG is so far the only NATO country to have readily agreed to the deployment of the costly new missile systems.

DEPLOYMENT PROTEST REPORTED AT MUTLANGEN

LD112356 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Bonn December 11 TASS -- More than 10,000 people took part in demonstrations, rallies and symbolic "blockades" in approaches to American bases in West Germany over the past two days, DPA news agency reports quoting official information. A mass protest action was held today near the U.S. base at Mutlangen (Baden-Wuerttemberg state) against the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike missiles in the country. The symbolic "blockade" of the U.S. military base in Frankfurt-on-the-Main's suburb of Hausen was continued.

Roland Vogt, Greens Bundestag deputy, speaking at the party parliamentary faction's conference, stressed that the majority of West German citizens are opposed to the basing of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in their country.

FRENCH NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING DECRIED

PM090945 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "58th Nuclear Explosion"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Dec -- France has carried out another nuclear explosion on the Mururua Atoll, an AFP correspondent reports from Wellington (New Zealand), citing New Zealand scientific circles. This is already the 58th nuclear explosion carried out by France in the South Pacific since 1975.

French nuclear tests represent a great danger to the population of countries in the Pacific. According to Japanese press reports, more than 500 people on islands in French Polynesia alone have died of leukemia and other cancerous diseases caused by radioactive contamination. However, despite protests from Australia, New Zealand, and other states in the region, France stubbornly continues to conduct experiments with nuclear weapons on the Mururua Atoll, which has been turned into a test site.

Justifying his government's nuclear policy during a recent visit to New Zealand, C. Cheysson, French minister of external relations, declared in a categorical form that French nuclear weapons are "instruments for maintaining peace," and France simply needs to "monitor its nuclear defense system" -- which "includes conducting tests."

USSR-FRANCE TRADE UNION TALKS OPEN 8 DEC

FM091648 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] Talks began in the Palace of Labor in Moscow 8 December between a delegation of the French General Labor Confederation [CGT] headed by Henri Krasucki, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and secretary general of the CGT, and a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

The CGT delegation comprises Confederation Secretaries P. Censous and (Zh. Gome); (Yu.) Dubois, member of the CGP Executive Commission and secretary of the Lot Department association; (K. Shren), member of the Executive Commission of the Federation of Finance and Tax Department Employees; and (Zh.-K. Puatu), deputy chief editor of the magazine LA VIE OUVRIERE.

Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were AUCCTU secretaries A.P. Biryukova, I.I. Gladkiy, and A.M. Subbotin; G.F. Sukhoruchenkova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Trade Union; and V.V. Kleptsov, V.Ye. Mozhayev, and V.N. Shuruyev, chiefs of AUCCTU departments.

During the talks the delegations exchanged information on the activity of their countries' trade unions and discussed questions of the further development of cooperation between France's CGT and Soviet trade unions.

The chief problems of the present international situation and the atmosphere which has taken shape in Europe in connection with the deployment of American nuclear first-strike means were also examined.

The sides devoted great attention to questions of achieving unity of action in the international trade union movement in the struggle for peace and social progress and strengthening the WFTU's influence and prestige.

The talks, which are being held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, will be continued.

During its stay in the Soviet Union the French CGT delegation will visit the Uzbek and Estonian SSR's, familiarize itself with the activity of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and have meeting with trade union leaders and activists and with workers and kolkhoz members.

GROMYKO, FRANCE'S FITERMAN DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD091337 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, today received France's transport minister Charles Fiterman.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, both sides came out in favour of progressive development of relations between the Soviet Union and France, which meets the long-term interests of the people of the two sides.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the international situation, seriously aggravated of late, makes contacts and cooperation between the USSR and France ever more necessary in the interests of returning international relations to their normal channel, of strengthening security in Europe and other parts of the world.

Charles Fiterman, in turn, confirmed that France favours cooperation with the Soviet Union in various areas, stands for peaceful relations between the states.

Andrey Gromyko and Charles Fiterman exchanged letters on extending for another five years the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the government of the French Republic on cooperation in the field of transport. Confidence was expressed that effective implementation of the agreement will help spread mutually beneficial scientific, technical, trade and economic exchanges to new areas.

Aliyev Receives Fiterman

LD091247 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 09 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today France's transport minister Charles Fiterman.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides reaffirmed their aspiration to promote scientific, technical, trade and economic cooperation on the basis of reciprocal benefits and respect for each other's interests. They discussed some long-term issues of expanding such cooperation in the field of transport and industry.

SOVIET-FINNISH RELATIONS, TREATY HAILED

PM112048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "As Good Neighbors"]

[Text] Mutual trust and extensive contacts -- these are the principles on which the edifice of relations between our country and neighboring Finland is built. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded between the USSR and Finland just over 35 years ago has resulted in indisputable advantages for our states in many spheres and is a good example of the realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This treaty has recently been extended by a further 20 years by decision of the Finnish parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This is already the 3rd extension of the term of the treaty which testifies to its historical value and vitality, and the topicality of all its provisions and principles.

Through Washington's fault, the international climate has deteriorated noticeably of late. Its further exacerbation occurred when the decisions adopted by the Governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy gave the "green light" to the siting of new U.S. first strike nuclear missiles on their territories. In the prevailing conditions, the stable relations of friendship between the USSR and Finland are of importance not only for our two states but play a tangible role in strengthening the security of peoples throughout Europe.

In Finland a high value is set on Soviet peace initiatives. The Finns genuinely desire peace. The struggle to end the arms race, and for detente, averting the threat of nuclear war, and deepening mutual trust, cooperation, and friendship among peoples brings our countries closer together.

The USSR and Finland have developed mutually advantageous trade and economic relations for several decades now. Last year the commodity turnover between our countries topped R5 billion. Many Finnish firms maintain firm business links with Soviet organizations. They are working on the construction and modernization of industrial projects in the Soviet Union. The successful expansion and modernization of Leningrad Oblast's Svetogorsk Paper and Pulp Combine can be cited as an example.

The extensive goods exchanges and multifaceted cooperation have a positive effect on the Finnish economic situation. They help to create stable market conditions and create additional jobs.

The traditional relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation between the two countries are expanding and deepening to the benefit of our peoples. Their prospects are favorable and promising. "Everybody can see," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, " hat good-neighborliness and friendship between the USSR and Finland are not subject to the fluctuations of the barometer of the international situation and are clearly pointed toward the future."

PRAVDA HITS U.S., ISRAELI MIDEAST POLICY

PM091832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "A Dangerous Turn; American-Israeli Conspiracy Against the Arab Peoples"]

[Text] The situation in the Near East has deteriorated sharply again in recent days. Crudely flouting elementary norms of international laws, the United States together with Israel is expanding the scale of the undeclared war against the Lebanese people. Following the U.S. air raids on positions of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, Druze regions of the Lebanese mountains and the southern outskirts of Beirut have been subjected to intensive shelling. There were numerous casualties among the peaceful inhabitants. Homes, schools, and hospitals have been reduced to ruins.

The escalation of aggressive U.S. actions is not a chance act. They were undertaken on the instructions of the head of the White House immediately after the end of the Washington talks between U.S. President R. Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Y. Shamir.

A "new era," a "turning point" in U.S.-Israeli relations is how the Western press trumpeted the results of the recent Washington meeting. It is now clear to everybody what kind of a "turn" we are talking about -- a turn toward new military adventures, toward joint piratical operations against the Arabs, toward the expansion of the scale of these operations.

The visit was exceptional in nature. It essentially finalized a conspiracy as a result of which relations between Washington and Tel Aviv are being shifted to a new level of military-strategic cooperation and close political coordination. Its implementation is in practice leading to the creation of an aggressive U.S.-Israeli axis.

A military-political committee of the two countries is being formed; this is concerned with such questions as joint planning, the holding of joint maneuvers, the contingency siting of U.S. supplies and equipment in Israel, and the exchange of intelligence information. What is being created in practice is a coordinating center for the leadership of joint aggressive operations in the Near East.

Provision is made for the use of Israeli ports by the U.S. 6th Fleet. By considerably increasing the extent of free military aid to Israel, Washington has shown that it is prepared to pay generously for the aggressor's services. Deliveries of cluster bombs and shells -- the same means of mass destruction that the Israeli military is using against the peaceful Arab population -- are being resumed.

The U.S.-Israeli conspiracy is spearheaded first and foremost against the Arabs. Washington has finally cast off the mask of "impartial mediator" in the Arab-Israeli conflict and openly assumed a course of pressuring by military force those who oppose Israeli expansion and U.S. diktat. The agreement on political, strategic, and economic cooperation put together during Y. Shamir's Washington visit, the British FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper concludes, in practice grants Israel unlimited opportunities in implementing its policy with respect to its Arab neighbors without any conditions on the U.S. side. That policy is one of aggression, relying on the military, political, and economic might of its overseas partner.

It is now completely clear that, however much Washington may talk about its differences with its "good friend" Israel and about the "coincidence of U.S. interests" with the interests of moderate Arab regimes, such statements have been made and are made in order to cover up the true aim of White House policy -- the establishment of U.S.-Israeli control over the Near East.

Close military-political and economic cooperation between the United States and Israel has never ceased. The 1981 memorandum on the so-called "strategic accord" between Washington and Tel Aviv was the spring which set off the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

It is well known that former Israeli Defense Minister Sharon agreed to the plan for the operation with his colleagues in the Pentagon. The United States took part in backing up the Israeli aggressors' seizure of West Beirut, which was followed by the slaughter in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps. U.S. Marines and a U.S. naval armada covered the Israeli Army's withdrawal to more favorable positions in Lebanon during the recent redeployment of the occupationists' troops. The Pentagon has come to the Israelis' assistance in implementing punitive military operations.

The United States has simultaneously provided political cover for the Israeli piracy in Lebanon. How often the U.S. representative has resorted to the veto to block UN Security Council measures aimed at calling the rampant aggressor to order!

The cynical frankness with which the "special relationship" between Washington and Tel Aviv is being paraded is a new element. The White House is no longer ashamed to fulsomely embrace the butchers of Lebanon. On the contrary, close relations with Tel Aviv are advertised, encouraged, and praised to the skies. By all appearances, these relations are Reagan's trump card in the coming presidential election. The betting is on the Israeli military in the race to implement the imperial plans, in the dangerous game on which Washington is embarked in the Near East and in which U.S. Marines and U.S. air and naval forces are now involved. Thus U.S. imperialism has gone on from flirting with the Arabs to smothering the Arab peoples outright.

This turn is the logical result of Washington's notorious "peace initiatives." While foaming at the mouth from babbling on about peace, the United States and Israel were in fact blocking attempts to find a just solution to the Near East conflict and frustrating the convening of the Geneva conference on a Near East settlement. They succeeded in imposing the separate Camp David deal on then Egyptian President As-Sadat. Having split the Arab front, Israel attacked Lebanon. "Peace Camp David-style" took the form of new territorial seizures by Tel Aviv and the massacring of Lebanese and Palestinians. U.S. troops dug in in Sinai. U.S. soldiers followed Israel in tramping Lebanese soil. And U.S. Navy ships have aimed their guns and missiles at the Arabs.

A giant U.S. fleet with 30,000 servicemen and 300 aircraft is deployed off the Lebanese coast. The American warriors are being nudged toward war. On the admission of a Pentagon staffer, the Reagan administration is still trying to overcome the tendency in the minds of the Marines to passively hold their positions. What does that mean? The Near East could become a new Vietnam, THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper concludes.

American "peacemaking" is turning out the way it was conceived from the very beginning -- as interference in the Arabs' internal affairs and as a threat to every Arab country, no matter along what path it is developing. The calculation here is simple: to intimidate the Arab countries, suppress their will, and force them to capitulate to the Israeli aggressor and give up supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle. The American and Israeli "peacemakers" are trying now to deprive the Palestinian people of the right to self-determination and to create their own state by imposing on them "autonomy" under the yoke of occupation. The threat of partition and loss of sovereignty hangs over the Lebanese Republic.

On 17 May this year a version of the Camp David separate deal was imposed on Lebanon. By twisting Beirut's arm, Washington and Tel Aviv would like to legalize the consequences of the piracy perpetrated against the small Arab country. The Israeli occupation of Lebanon has continued for 18 months now, and Israel has no intention of removing itself from the foreign soil.

U.S. interventionists have come to the aggressor's aid. Instead of demanding a halt to the aggression, Washington is propping it up with its bayonets. During the recent talks the U.S. Administration had the nerve to say to Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil that the United States has no "magic wand" enabling it to secure the withdrawal of Israeli troops. And yet that "wand" is found every time the Israeli "hawks" need encouraging. It is waved to throw open to them the doors of the Pentagon arsenals and the Wall Street banks, to set "Rapid Deployment Forces" on the move, and to bring U.S. diplomats to the rostrum to contend in the art of pretending that black is white.

Complicating the situation in Lebanon, the United States is interfering unpardonably in that country's internal affairs, effectively undermining the dialogue on national accord currently in progress, and preventing the achievement of an internal Lebanese settlement.

The dust has still to settle on the ruins of Beirut. The world has not forgotten or forgiven the Israeli military's crimes in Lebanon, the murders of tens of thousands of people -- Lebanese and Palestinians -- and the mockery made of the most sacred human right -- the right to life. Yet the United States is already committing new crimes on Lebanese soil.

The sinister alliance of imperialism and Zionism is being masked by verbiage about the "Soviet threat." Brandishing the bugaboo of anti-Sovietism, the United States is trying to intimidate the Arab peoples while presenting itself as their "defender" and "savior." But who can fail to see in the example of Lebanon that these "saviors" are standing knee-deep in Arab blood?

The U.S.-Israeli collusion has caused shock even in conservative Arab countries. Anger and indignation are the characteristics of the Arab masses' reaction. The Government of Syria has issued a sharp condemnation of the accords between the United States and Israel. These agreements, which include commitments of a military, political, and economic character, a statement by an official Syrian source says, constitute a major threat to the security and the national interests of the Arab peoples, mark the beginning of even more extensive U.S. interference in the Near East, and directly encourage Israel to escalate the policy of aggression and expansion.

It is obvious that the United States and Israel would not dare to act as brazenly as they now are acting if they knew that this challenge would meet with proper counteraction from all the Arab states. The current development of events shows once again that there can be no success in defending the national interests of each Arab country, let alone the pan-Arab [obshchearabskiy] cause, unless the Arabs give a proper rebuff to the forces of imperialism and its Israeli agents in the region and unless close collaboration and cohesion is established among all Arab states. It is on precisely this path that the Arabs have achieved successes in the past in the struggle for their sovereign rights and independence. There is no doubt that this path alone can guarantee their future.

The U.S.-Israeli alliance, the terrorism raised to the rank of state policy, and the constantly growing U.S. aggression in Lebanon are causing the world public legitimate concern. The course being followed by Washington and Tel Aviv is a challenge to the United Nations and a flagrant violation of Security Council decisions aimed at restoring Lebanon's sovereignty and ensuring its independence and territorial integrity.

Resolutely condemning the U.S. and Israeli actions, the Soviet Union declares its solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon, Syria, and the other Arab countries which are defending their independence and opposing the U.S.-Israeli attempts to impose on them by force shackling terms for a Near East settlement.

RUMSFELD'S ARRIVAL 'LINK' TO SHELLING IN LEBANON

LD101526 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 10 TASS -- Continuing gross armed interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon, the U.S. Marines that act under the signboard of the so-called "Multinational Force" intensively shelled the positions of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces in the south-eastern suburbs of Beirut.

Local observers link this new aggressive action with the arrival of Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. President's special Middle East envoy, in Lebanon. To the accompaniment of artillery cannonade, he tries to impose the U.S. viewpoint on the developments upon Lebanese political figures.

The Israeli military, coordinating their actions with those of U.S. invaders, delivered strikes at the positions of Palestinian armed formations in the area of the town of Tripoli in Lebanon's north last night and this morning. The seaport in Tripoli was also fired upon by Israeli naval boats. A PLO spokesman has stated that Palestinian formations returned the fire and repulsed the aggressor.

The Israeli invaders heighten tension in the Al-Biqa' Valley where they are confronted with the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Yesterday a group of high-ranking officers led by the chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces visited the location of the invaders' troops. The invaders are moving additional armour to the valley and are organizing new artillery positions. The aggressor aircraft constantly fly over the nearby areas of Lebanon.

U.S. MARINES USE NEW 'BARBAROUS' WEAPONS

LD101438 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 10 TASS -- American Marines of the so-called "Multinational Force" have used a new kind of barbarous weapon in Lebanon.

During their yesterday's bombardment of Moslem districts in the area of the Beirut International Airport, the newspaper AS-SAFIR reported, they used artillery shells stuffed with a special kind of shrapnel -- small metal arrows with feathers. The paper published a photo of such an arrow just 3.5 centimetres long, which had been removed by surgeons from a leg of a Beirut inhabitant who had been wounded during the shelling. An official spokesman for the U.S. military contingent in Lebanon confirmed that the American Marines were armed with such shells.

ISRAELIS SHELL PALESTINIAN POSITIONS IN TRIPOLI

LD101112 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 10 TASS -- Last night Israeli naval boats have for the second time over the past twenty-four hours heavily shelled the positions of Palestinian armed units in the area of the city of Tripoli in the north of Lebanon. The sea port of Tripoli also came under fire.

As a PLO representative said, the Palestinian units returned fire and repelled the aggressor's attack.

SYRIANS DOWN ISRAELI AIRCRAFT IN LEBANON

LD091021 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 9 TASS -- An Israeli aviation squadron at 1203 today flew over the positions of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon in the area of Dahr al-Qadib, SANA news agency said quoting a Syrian military spokesman. Syrian air-defense forces, the spokesman was cited as saying, opened fire on the planes, forcing them to leave westward. One Israeli fighter was hit by fire. At 1612 an Israeli aircraft violated Syrian airspace in the area of the port city of Tartus. Air-defense forces opened fire and shot the trespasser plane down. The plane, the military spokesman said, fell into the sea.

SYRIAN, LEBANESE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN DAMASCUS

LD091947 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus December 9 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, and Elie Salim, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs and the affairs of emigrants of Lebanon, who stayed in Damascus on a visit, have held talks here.

SANA news agency said that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Elie Salim discussed during the talks joint steps that are essential for both countries to take to secure an early settlement of the Lebanese crisis as well as a number of other issues of mutual interest.

Elie Salim said after the talks that Syria's efforts to secure the attainment of national accord in Lebanon and an end to the bloodshed on Lebanese soil have much importance to the future of his country.

BLASTS AT U.S. EMBASSY, KUWAIT AIRPORT REPORTED

LD120910 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Kuwait December 12 TASS -- A powerful explosion took place on the territory of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait this morning. A considerable damage was inflicted upon the main and other buildings of the embassy; there are human casualties.

According to the preliminary data, the cause of the explosion was a car, stuffed with explosives, which rode at a high speed onto the embassy's territory. The buildings of the embassy are in fire, ambulance cars are arriving to the embassy.

The KUNA news agency reported that an explosion occurred at Kuwait International Airport this morning. One person was killed, several people were wounded.

USSR'S OGARKOV MEETS WITH ALGERIAN LEADERS

Talks Continue

PM091641 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Algiers, 8 Dec -- The official friendly visit to Algiers by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister, is continuing. The head of the Soviet delegation was received yesterday by Algerian Prime Minister M.B. Abdelghani. The same day he met with M. (C). Messaadia, member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau and leader of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, and A.T. Ibrahimi, Algerian foreign minister. Talks with Algerian military leaders led by Colonel M. Benloucif, general secretary of the Algerian National Defense Ministry, were continued.

During the meetings and talks questions of further developing friendly Soviet-Algerian relations and cooperation between the two countries and also certain topical international problems are being discussed.

Visit Concludes

LD101921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1207 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Algiers, 10 Dec (TASS) -- The official friendly visit to Algeria by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, head of the general staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense, has ended.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, the prime minister; Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and head of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front;' and by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs. He held talks with Algerian military leaders. led by the general secretary of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense, Colonel Mostega Benloucif.

The further development of friendly Soviet-Algerian relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as the most topical international problems, were discussed during the meetings and talks.

The Soviet delegation made a tour of the country and visited a number of military districts.

Today the Soviet delegation left from home.

PDRY LEADER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIETS

GF081720 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a thank you message from the Soviet leadership in response to the congratulatory cable he sent to the Soviet leaders on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reply message says in part: The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union express their profound gratitude for the heartfelt congratulations and the good greetings on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We are confident that the relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, which are bolstered by the friendship and the cooperation agreement, will develop successfully in the future in the interest of the two countries and in favor of establishing just and constant peace in the Middle East.

We wish you personal health and happiness. We also wish the friendly people in the PDRY further success on the road of social and economic changes and the construction of the Yemeni society.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS MAURITANIAN LEADER

PM091448 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In Connection With National Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes for prosperity and progress to him and the friendly Mauritanian people in connection with the country's national holiday -- the Day of Declaration of Independence. The telegram expresses the confidence that the further successful development of friendly Soviet-Mauritanian relations will serve the interests of both countries' peoples and the cause of strengthening international security and worldwide peace.

In an answering telegram, on behalf of the Mauritanian people, the Military Committee for National Salvation, and the country's government, and his own behalf, the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has expressed his sincere thanks for the congratulations and conveyed best wishes for success and prosperity to the people and Government of the Soviet Union.

TUNISIAN LEADERS RECEIVE USSR'S GUZHENKO

PM112056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Relations"]

[Text] Tunis, 8 Dec -- The Tunisian President H. Bourguiba today received T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, currently on a visit here.

During their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the Tunisian President noted the important role played by the USSR in the struggle to preserve peace on the planet, and expressed himself in favor of the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

V.L. Kizichenko, USSR ambassador to Tunisia, was present during the conversation.

T.B. Guzhenko was received by the Tunisian Prime Minister M.S. Mzali. Both sides expressed the desire to develop mutually advantageous bilateral economic relations and strengthen friendly relations between the USSR and Tunisia.

TRADE TURNOVER PROTOCOL WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

PM091059 PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A talk was held 6 December between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and W. Chekol, minister of external trade of Socialist Ethiopia.

On the same day a protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia for 1984 was signed. It provides for the further expansion of mutual trade.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS MALAGASY PREMIER

PM081541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Desire Rakotoarijaona a telegram conveying sincere congratulations in connection with his reappointment as prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and also wishing him new successes in his activities.

In his return telegram D. Rakotoarijaona expressed his ardent and sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the confidence that friendly Soviet-Malagasy relations will further develop in the interests of both countries' peoples, and for the sake of worldwide peace and progress.

SOVIET WARSHIPS ON 'WORKING VISIT' IN MOZAMBIQUE

MB040749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Citing sources in the Ministry of National Defense, today's edition of the newspaper NOTICIAS says that a fleet of four Soviet warships has arrived in our country on a working visit. The fleet, which comprises an antisubmarine ship, an aircraft carrier, a landing vessel, and a tanker, is in Mozambique at the invitation of our country's government.

The antisubmarine ship anchored at Maputo port yesterday, joining the tanker, which arrived last Thursday. The remaining ships are presently off the coast at Inhaca Island in Mozambique waters. The Soviet warships will be in Mozambique for a period of 8 days, during which they will be visited by workers, students, and the people in general.

CUBAN ON GRENADA RELATES 'INTERROGATION' BY U.S.

PM091131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Report from Havana by own correspondent P. Bogomolov, VNA correspondent Nguyen (Duy Kuant), and GRANMA correspondent Rolando Peres Betancur "The Portrait of an Internationalist; People of the New World"]

[Excerpt] Havana, Dec -- It happened 25 October this year, a few weeks after Cuban carpenter Roberto Garcia Aguilera had arrived in Grenada, which was to fall prey to U.S. aggression. The Cuban construction workers' settlement was one of the first to come under ferocious fire.

"It was here that the bullet got me," says our interlocutor. "Having penetrated my shoulder it shot out of the forearm and again entered live tissue to emerge lower down, near the waist. I lost so much blood that even the very experienced Cuban surgeon who operated on me an hour later in the tarpaulin tent was not sure that all would end well."

Five days had passed since the operation when he was called for interrogation to the concentration camp commandant's office. U.S. intelligence officers were trying to find out the whereabouts of secret stores of Cuban weapons. They were hoping that the wounded Cuban would tell them, just to be left alone. However, Roberto repeated that there were no such stores, nor could there be any. "That means that you are all mad," the interrogator maliciously shouted in his face. "To enter into combat with us with light firearms and virtually no ammunition -- only idiots are capable of that."

Insults rained down one after another, interspersed with questions repeated for the second, third, fourth time: "What is your job?" "Carpenter." "Not that job, your military qualifications." "Fighter of the National Guard, just like all Cubans." "Are you a member of the Party?" "No, but I have been dreaming of it."

"And it is still my dream," says Roberto, reminiscing about the concentration camp. "I am about to return to my native Holguin and I will submit an application for membership of the Cuban Communist Party without fail."

Washington propaganda is trying in vain to prove that such "fanatical" Cubans are the exception rather than the rule. That is a cheap deception which is easily disproved. All the freedom island's 784 envoys to Grenada, whom the U.S. aggressors were unable to break, displayed loyalty to internationalism.

Cuban soldiers in Angola, medical personnel in Nicaragua, teachers in Ethiopia, and agronomists in Mozambique are rightly described as internationalists. Not for nothing is it often said in Havana that the assistance received by the republic from the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are today being multiplied in the practice of disinterested assistance given by Cuba to backward countries which have recently rid themselves of the shackles of neocolonialism.

ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN TAKES OFFICE, STATES POLICY

Makes Inaugural Speech

LD101632 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires December 10 TASS -- Raul Alfonsin was sworn in as president of the Republic of Argentina at a joint meeting of both chambers of the National Congress today. Victor Martinez was simultaneously sworn in as vice-president.

Raul Alfonsin is leader of the Civil Radical Union which won the October 30 general elections that marked an end to the hearly eight-year rule by the military and ushered in a new period in the country's political life.

In his first address to the National Congress the new head of state pointed out that his government sees it as its prime task to consolidate democracy and create such conditions that would prevent the country's relapse into the past. He declared that he intends to adopt measures to do away with social injustice, violations of constitutional freedoms, and corruption.

The government will pursue an independent foreign policy in accordance with the Civil Radical Union's election program. Argentina will take an active part in the nonaligned movement and facilitate efforts towards a political settlement in Central America. In this connection Raul Alfonsin stressed the need to secure an end to U.S. interference in the home affairs of Central American states.

After noting that Argentina is living through a difficult period caused by a crisis in the national economy, inflation and a big foreign debt, the president said that the government will concentrate all efforts on solving the more acute social and economic problems. At the same time he warned that wonders should not be expected and that these problems cannot be solved quickly.

Explains Foreign Policy

LD111111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from Buenos Aires: A most important event in the country's history is taking place in Argentina at the moment; the assumption of power by a civilian government after nearly 8 years of military rule, and a return to democratic forms of government. There is wide discussion in the country of the first message by Raul Alfonsin, the new president of the republic, expounding the chief orientations of his domestic and foreign policy. The program of foreign policy activities evoked a wide response, a program which, as Alfonsin declared, will be built upon the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, respected for the rights of people to self-determination, the national sovereignty, and the territorial integraity of other states.

The presdient stated in his message that Argentina will support all efforts aimed at maintaining peace and restraining the arms race. With this aim in view, a representative Argention delegation will soon visit Central America to establish contacts with the countries of the Contadora group, in order to render assistance in accomplishing its mission to resolve the crisis in Central American through negotiations.

Alfonsin described Argentine-U.S. relations as difficult and unequal, due to Washington's continual efforts to impose diktat. He condemned the discriminatory practice of the United States and West European countries in trade and finance. In this connection, the president noted the mutually beneficial nature and imprtance for Agentina of its trade and economic links with the Soviet Union.

According to the statement by the new head of state, Argentina will not abandon sovereignty over the Malvinas/Falkland Islands and will seek to regain them by peaceful means in accordance with the UN decision. He sharply criticized Britain's actions in intending to turn the islands into a military base and deploy nuclear weapons there.

Alfonsin met and talked to foreign delegations which came to Argentina to take part in the ceremony for handing over power. The representatives of over 70 countries including a delegation from the USSR led by Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT, CEMA

PM121146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard reports by Comrade Afanasyev, the minister of heavy and transport machine building, and Comrade Mayorets, minister of the electrical equipment industry, on the progress of preparations for the economic experiment to extend the rights of enterprises belonging to those ministries with regard to planning and economic activity, and to increase their responsibility for the results of work. As was noted at the meeting, a certain amount of work has so far been done in this direction. The requisite documents pertaining to methods and norms have been confirmed, and the preparation of production facilities for operation under the new conditions is nearing completion.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the meeting that the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, as well as the central economic bodies, have still not carried out the whole package of measures aimed at the successful implementation of the experiment and facilitating the achievement of higher technical and economic indices by enterprises in the immediate future. Many of the enterprises are embarking on the experiment without having properly gone into questions of increasing production efficiency, raising the technical standards of output, and making more economical use of all types of resources. The collegiums of the ministries are giving insufficient concrete assistance to associations and enterprises. There has been no perceptible reorganization in the style of work by the ministries and, in particular, the all-union industrial associations. The opportunities for labor collectives to work to achieve higher results by means of new economic levers and incentives are being held back also by shortcomings in work done by technical and economic service departments to accelerate scientific and technological progress, improve internal factory planning and introduce team forms of labor organization.

Certain party committees are still insufficiently engaged in organizational and political work aimed at ensuring the success of the experiment, and have not given each worker and specialist a profound understanding of the new conditions and principles of providing incentives for highly-productive and good-quality labor. Trade union and Komsomol organizations are not being involved to a sufficient degree in this important matter. The possibilities of various forms of economic and political instruction of cadres are not being used to the full.

The Politburo pointed out to the communist chiefs of the ministries serious omissions in preparation for the experiment at heavy and transport machine-building enterprises and enterprises in the electrical equipment industry, and made it incumbent upon them to concentrate their efforts on fully and unconditionally implementing the principles and provisions contained in the decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on this matter. It was suggested that the necessary measures be taken to improve production planning at enterprises taking part in the experiment, to ensure they are provided with the material and technical resources, and to develop the initiative and personal interest of labor collectives.

The chiefs of the Ukraine SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry, whose enterprises are also embarking on the experiment, are instructed to examine, taking into account the experience of the Heavy and Transport Machine Building Ministry and the Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry, the degree of preparedness of the enterprises to carry out the economic experiment, and to take all the measures necessary to ensure that it is implemented successfully.

The Central Committee of the Communist Parties of union republics, and kraykoms and obkoms have been set the task of increasing the demands they make of economic executives, party committee and party bureaus of enterprises, which are carrying out the experiment, for the implementation of specific measures to intensify production and to strengthen executive and labor discipline and to see that the creative activity of the working people is channeled, first and foremost, toward the attainment of high national economic final results.

The Politburo reviewed and approved proposals for the further improvement and systematization of legislation in the sphere of planning and material-technical supply, finance and credit, industrial production, and capital construction.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and supported the measures outlined by the USSR Council of Ministers for ensuring the fulfillment of the Soviet Union's commitments stemming from the decisions of the 37th meeting of the CEMA session.

Information was heard from Comrade Ryzhkov on the results of the visit by a Soviet delegation to the Polish People's Republic, during which important economic questions were reviewed and agreements aimed at the further intensification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic were signed.

Proposals for the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Finland during 1986-90 were approved.

The Politburo meeting examined and adopted decisions on certain other questions involving the external and internal policy of the Soviet state.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CPSU GORKOM PLENUM

PM112009 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum was held 2 December 1983.

The plenum adopted a resolution to convene the 25th Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference 27 January 1984.

The plenum approved the conference agenda and established the norm for representation at the 25th Moscow City Party Organization Conference.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum voiced confidence that the city party conference will be held at a high standard and will demonstrate once again the ideological and organizational unity of the capital's party organization and its close cohesion around the party's Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

Comrade V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum.

VELICHKO NEW POWER MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER

LD101441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has freed Comrade Viktor Vasiliyevich Korotov from his duties as USSR minister of power machine building, in accordance with his request because of poor health.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee expressed its gratitude to CPSU Central Committee member Viktor Vasiliyevich Krotov for his conscientious work for the good of the party and the people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Vladimir Makarovich Velichko as USSR minister of power machine building.

BOOK ON LENIN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT REVIEWED

PM091148 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 12

["Marginal Notes" by V. Vasin: "The Living Heart of the Revolution"]

[Text] Many people fired many shots during the revolution. But that shot -- the most dastardly of them all -- found its very heart. This precisely is the title of a book that has just been published -- "A Shot in the Heart of the Revolution" ["Vystrel v Serdtse Revolyutsii"] (Moscow, Poltical Literature Publishing House, 1983). The most dramatic page in the history of revolutionary struggle -- the socialist revolutionary attempt on V. I. Lenin's life on 30 August 1918 -- is told in the form of documentary narrative. Not a single line "by the author" -- only documents, eyewitness testimonies, facts from Vladimir Ilich's biographical chronicle, reminiscences by the leader's comrades in arms... Collected by Candidate of Historial Sciences N. Kostin, they acquire a special quality in the book. The subject that emerges is spare and free from literary pretension, but from the very first moments it captivates the reader with the reality of events, with what is not just a simple clash between political enemies but an implacable, fierce struggle between opposite ideological and moral poles.

Historical truth casts vivid light on the counterrevolutionary nature of the socialist revolutionaries, both right and left, who took the path of struggle against Soviet power, the path of terrorism, and degenerated into a gang of murderers and traitors to the revolution. The milestones along this path are the three attempts on V. I. Lenin's life, the assassinations of V. Volodarskiy, M. Uritskiy, and other Bolsheviks, the assassination of German Ambassador Mirbach, and the July 1918 counterrevolutionary insurgency by leftist socialist revolutionaries.

Today, 65 years after the events described in the book, we perceive with special clarity the value of the revolutionary optimism expressed in the leader's words: "We are now living through... perhaps the most difficult weeks of the entire revolution. The class struggle and civil war have penetrated deep among the people: There is dissension everywhere in rural areas -- the poor are for us, the Kulaks fiercely against us. The Entente has bought the Czechoslovaks and is fanning a counterrevolutionary uprising; the entire bourgeoisie is making every effort to overthrow us. Nonetheless, we firmly believe that we will avoid the 'usual' (as in 1794 and 1849 progress of revolution and will defeat the bourgeoisie...

"We firmly believe..." This faith was founded upon the party conscience and unbending will of the Bolsheviks, the cohesion of Russia's revolutionary masses around the Leninist party. N. K. Krupskaya, V.D. Bonch-Bruyevich, M.I. Ulyanova, G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy, N.A. Semashko, L.A. Fotiyeva... Their testimonies and reminiscences run through the narrative, enriching it not only with historical details but with amazing human details from which the figure of the revolution's leader emerges before the reader in flesh and blood, without any "textbook gloss."

V.V. Vorovskiy: "It is hard to imagine a more purposeful combination within one person of tremendous thought, powerful will, and great feelings: Vladimir Ilich seemed to have been carved out of a single block, without a single line of dissent."

A.V. Lunacharskiy: "His face was especially beautiful when he was serious, rather moved, perhaps slightly angry. That was when his eyes, beneath his high forehead, began to sparkle with unusual intelligence and intense thoughts. What could be more beautiful than eyes that reveal intensity of thought!"

Pages of similar reminiscences and a multitude of telegrams to the leader from workers, Red Army, and revolutionary peasants organizations provide the basis of the book, imbuing it with the enthusiastic assertion: You cannot assassinate the cause of the revolution, to which Vladimir Ilich devoted his entire life!

Several years later his thought was to be reflected in Mayakovskiy's inspired lines: "Lenin's heart will always beat in the breast of the revolution."

That is how it was. That is how it is.

GROMYKO, KUZNETSOV, OTHERS SIGN ENVOY'S OBITUARY

PM091513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Iran Fadeyevich Shpedko]

[Excerpts] Ivan Fadeyevich Shpedko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Indonesia, died suddenly on 4 December 1983 in the village of Nikolayevka, Zachepilovskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast. He had been a CPSU member since 1940. In 1939 he graduated from Kharkov Pedadogical Institute and in 1948 from the USSR Foreign Ministry Higher Diplomatic School.

From 1941 to the last days of his life I.F. Shpedko worked fruitfully within the system of the USSR Foreign Ministry, traveling the path from rank-and-file employee to ambassador of the Soviet Union.

I.F. Shpedko worked as the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Pakistan, Canada, and, since 1976, in Indonesia.

A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, S.V. Chervonenko, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, B.I. Aristov, L.F. Ilichev, M.S. Kapitsa, A.G. Kovalev, V.G. Komplektov, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stukalin, Yu. Ye. Fokin, V.P. Suslov, A.I. Girshchenko, V.V. Tsybukov, N.N. Solovyev, V.A. Kartamyshev.

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE 'PATENTLY UNSATISFACTORY'

PM091442 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Dec 83 p 2

[I. Gorlanov report: "Augumenting Science's Contribution: VASKHNIL Session Discusses Scientists' Tasks in Light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] "In our social development," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "we are now close to a historic milestone when profound qualitative changes in production forces and a corresponding improvement in production relations are not only imminent but inevitable." In this connection, the role of science -- the most important factor in our society's progressive development -- is greater today than ever before. For this reason, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum demanded that scientific research be stepped up and a decisive shift be ensured by scientific institutions toward the key practical tasks facing the country.

The tasks of the agrarian scientists in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1982) Plenum and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at it were discussed at the recent session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKHNIL).

The keynote speaker, A.A. Nikonov, first vice president of the academy, and the other speakers noted that now that agrarian science is responsible for the development not just of agriculture but the entire agro-industrial complex, it cannot remain within the old framework of agronomy, zootechnics, veterinary sciences, mechanization, reclamation, and so forth. It must develop in indissoluble liaison and close cooperation with the fundamental spheres of knowledge -- the biological, chemical, and machine science spheres and -- particularly importantly -- economic, sociological, psychological, and demographic spheres. It is only through such cooperation that scientists can and must find the solution to the pivotal problems of the further development of the economy's agrarian sector and the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program.

The main avenue of scientific research is the shift of all agrarian sectors onto an intensive path of development. Here, the scientists said, solving problems of improving labor productivity and production efficiency must come to the fore. Meanwhile, the state of affairs in this sphere leaves much to be desired. In the seventies, there was a tendency to reduce the growth rate of labor productivity. Objective as well as subjective factors were in operation here. One of these is the fact that agriculture still substantially lags behind industry in terms of power-worker and capital-worker ratio. And insufficient technical equipment leads to a prolongation of the time taken to complete agricultural tasks, big product losses, and ultimately a reduction in production efficiency as a whole.

Yet we have several examples of the application of production methods developed by scientists, given the proper material and technical provision, producing good results. The assimilation of industrial methods of growing corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets has expanded particularly noticeably in recent years. This year corn has been cultivated by progressive methods on 3 million hectares. Many plantation masters have achieved good results. Thus, the farmers of Tajikistan gathered around 60 quintals of grain per hectare on average. In Uzbekistan the figure was 68 quintals. Those who have used the new methods skillfully have also had a good sunflower harvest. In Kazakhstan, for instance, each "industrially cultivated" hectare produced 18.6 quintals of oilseeds and in the Kuban the figure was almost 20 quintals.

The advantage of aggressive methods has also been clearly revealed on the sugar beet plantations. It is important to stress that labor expenditure here is being reduced by between two-thirds and four-fifths in comparison with kolkhoz' and sovkhoz' average indicators.

The session participants devoted great attention to questions of improving land utilization and bioclimatic potential. Since, the session said, most of the country's regions farm in conditions of low temperatures or lack of moisture, or else both of these factors, it is urgently necessary, on the one hand, to utilize land carefully and improve its fertility to the utmost, and on the other hand, to ensure a distribution of agricultural production enabling water, thermal, and biological resources to be used to the full. The time has come to work out a cost evaluation of agricultural land and restrict its diversion for nonagricultural purposes. At the same time, rational systems of farming oriented toward the fullest possible utilization of agricultural land, climatic and biological potential, and material, technical, and manpower resources must be developed and assimilated at an accelerated rate in each rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz.

As is known, one of the leading factors in improving land productivity is reclamation work. In the last 5-year plans huge sums have been invested in reclamation work. However, they are by no means producing the proper returns everywhere. For this reason one of the scientists' prime tasks in this sphere is to develop substantiated ways and means to considerably improve the efficiency of existing reclaimed land and the most rational and economic methods of using water and other resources.

A very important element in agriculture's biological potential is agricultural crop strains and hybrids. In recent years many have been created by our selection experts. Unfortunately, their potential is being realized by no more than 50 percent in production. This is explained mainly by the fact that their cultivation methods are in many cases not in line with the potential of the new, particularly intensive strains. And it is here that the main reserves for increasing yields are to be found.

The services of our selection experts are well known, especially in the realm of crops such as winter wheat, rye, and cotton. The world's first winter durum wheat was produced in our country. At the same time, the session noted, we cannot fail to see substantial gaps in this sphere. Until recently, selection experts were mainly concerned with increasing output per unit of sown area and underestimated the quality aspect. As a result, we are now forced to record a reduction in protein and gluten content in wheat kernel, starch content in potatoes, and sugar content in beet. The task of growing strains resistant to disease, pest, and lodging, and also to unfavorable environmental factors -- primarily drought -- stands out keenly.

The central task of science and practice in the sphere of stockraising is fuller utilization of livestock's biological potential, especially in cattle raising. Currently in our country almost the entire head of cattle is pedigree. Every cow can produce at least 3,000-3,500 kg of milk a year on average, and a young animal being fattened puts on 800-1,000 grams a day. Many farms and even whole rayons have exceeded this figure. However, on an overwhelming majority of farms livestock productivity remains low. The reason is poor feeding and maintenance. This means that simply by improving the feeding and maintenance of the country's existing livestock, an extra million metric tons of output could be obtained.

Scientists have drawn special attention to the need to strengthen natural links between stockraising and arable farming. The fact is that recently, especially in the process of farm specialization, a break in this natural interaction has been permitted in some places. This primarily concerns the utilization of the by-product of livestock units -- manure. Despite all the importance add of chemical treatments and without belittling their importance, the session said, it is impossible to manage without the broad application of organic fertilizers, the utilization of green manure, and also nitrogen fixation by microorganism living in the roots of pulse and other plants. It is thus a question of ensuring natural rotation of substances.

Scientific engineering collectives are also called on to resolve highly crucial tasks. They must substantiate ways and methods of making effective use of energy and technical potential in conditions of production intensification. Primarily they must ensure the careful technological development of machine systems taking account of special zonal features and expand the use of basic machines with interchangeable working units.

In this connection, scientists have noted the need to shift from the production of individual machines to supplying the countryside with whole machine complexes for use as continuous mechanized production lines requiring minimum worker and material resources per unit of output produced. In other words, the whole system of machinery must be geared toward resource-saving types of production and combining and reducing work operations to the utmost. Today more than 2 billion national hectares of work, that is 10 hectares per physical hectare of arable land, is being performed annually in agriculture. As a result, the soil suffers; it is destroyed, compressed, and dried out.

Improving the utilization of natural resources, technical means, and manpower depends largely on the standard of economic and sociological research. However, on these essentially very important questions, scientists are still greatly indebted to practice.

It cannot be said that VASKHNIL scientists have not carried out research in this sphere. However, developments have been mainly from the technological standpoint. But now, taking account of the more complex demographic situation in the countryside, a broader approach to the solution of the problem of labor resources and other important tasks too is needed.

Problems of managing the agro-industrial complex at all levels, primarily at rayon level, cannot escape scientists' attention either. Here it is important, scientists have said, to ensure a balance in the development of the agro-industrial complex sectors and the coordination of their activity with the end results, implement democratic centralism, and overcome departmentalism. Here, economic experiments must play a highly important role. Experiments to improve the management machinery have already been started, for instance, in Lithuania, Georgia, Estonia, Orel Oblast, and certain other RSFSR oblasts.

The elaboration of topical comprehensive problems, the session noted, requires substantial restructuring of the work of institutes and the academy as a whole. It is a question of the whole system of scientific institutions serving the implementation of the Food Program more fully, so that scientists of all interconnected orientations and related fields of knowledge work in a coordinated fashion, producing results.

The importance of such an approach in contemporary conditions was stressed particularly by A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who addressed the session.

He reported to those assembled that recently the USSR Academy of Sciences has considerably expanded its scientific collectives' participation in the implementation of the Food Program. This particularly concerns the development of various industrial methods applied to agricultural production, the improvement of the reliability of agricultural equipment, and other problems.

The effectiveness of science depends ultimately on how rapidly and fully the results of research are put into practice. However, the state of affairs here is patently unsatisfactory. The causes are various. In many cases the scientific institutions themselves are to blame, since they do not ensure that their developments are put into a form suitable for introduction, nor do they organize appropriate tests of their developments in production conditions or the training of people in the methods of introducing them.

A lot depends on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agricultural organs, and departments themselves, which still show little concern for the advancement of progressive innovations in fields and livestock units.

The need to create an integral system for managing the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress at all levels -- from ministry to enterprise -- and create the economic machinery for stimulating this important matter is now urgent, the session said. In this connection, the duties of scientific institutions, economic organs, and enterprises must be clearly defined.

I.I. Lukinov, V.S. Tsikov, K.U. Medeubekov, S.S. Sergeyev, N.F. Bondarenko, A.I. Budvitis, P.L. Goncharov, S.Km. Yuldashev, E.K. Valdman, A.I. Barayev, I.A. Budzko, O.A. Berestetskiy, I.G. Atabekov, and other scientists who spoke at the session made several valuable proposals and remarks for further improving the efficiency of scientific research and increasing its influence on production development.

The resolution adopted by the session outlined measures for augmenting scientists' contribution to implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the USSR Food Program.

On 30 November elections were held for new academy members. I.G. Atabekov, V.R. Boyev, E.K. Valdman, A.Kh. Sarkisov, and T.I. Tarakanov were elected full VASKHNIL members (academicians). O.A. Berestetskiy, A.S. Bessonov, I.F. Borodin, N.M. Golyshin, V.I. Kiryushin, V.M Penshykov, A.A. Storozhuk, G.D. Chernyshev, V.S. Shevelukha, N.R. Khamrayev, and S.N. Usmanov were elected corresponding members of VASKHNIL.